FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSCE/MBFR

Head of Czechoslovak Delegation Addresses MBFR Plenum BB 1 1/A6

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

Defending Internationalism Is Duty of Marxist-Leninists [Yegorov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Jun] CC 1 1/A7

CEMA Heads of Government To Convene in Bucharest 27 Jun CC 6 1/A12

GENERAL

West's Support of Dissident Disgusting Blackmail Attempt [Nikolayev] A 1 1/A13

Trilateral Commission Meeting Ends; Sharp Contradictions [Levchenko] A 3 1/B1

Baltic Working Conference in Leningrad Issues Statement A 4 1/B2

Cables Disarmament Conference A 6 1/B4

Geneva IAEA Board of Governors Meeting Ends A 6 1/B4

Chandra, PRAVDA Editor Address Vienna Peace Forum A 7 1/B5

UN World Food Council Meeting Issues Declaration A 7 1/B5

UNITED STATES

American Press Comments on Embassy Espionage Report B 1 1/B6

Carter Press Conference Covers Shaba, Horn, Human Rights B 1 1/B6

Washington POST Criticizes U.S. African Policy [PRAVDA 12 Jun] B 2 1/B7

Fulbright Criticizes Administration's 'Cold War' Attitude [Beglov] B 3 1/B8

MX, Cruise Missile Program Approved by Defense Department B 3 1/B8

U.S.-Canadian Fishing Disupte Produces Senate Resolution B 4 1/B9

CHINA

PRC Cooperation With Imperialists Censured C 1 1/B10

EAST EUROPE

Soviet-Czech Trade Increases in Volume, Scale D 1 1/B11

Poles Want Broader Industrial Cooperation With USSR D 1 1/B11

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Giovanni Leone Resigns Over Corruption Accusations E 1 1/B12
Gromyko Gives Dinner for Danish Foreign Minister E 1 1/B12
Kosygin Receives Andersen E 2 1/B13
Swedish King, Queen Complete Official Visit, Leave USSR E 3 1/B14
Finnish SDP Congress Notes Importance of Ties With USSR E 3 1/B14
[Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 12 Jun]
FRG Supports Detente, Economic Ties With Soviet Union E 4 1/C1
[Polyanov in IZVESTIYA 11 Jun]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Imperialism Steps Up Offensive Against Revolutionary Arabs F 1 1/C4
[Peresada in PRAVDA 12 Jun]
'Sinister Alliance' Between Israel, South Africa Explored F 1 1/C4
[PRAVDA]
'Frightening CIA Shadow' Over Israeli Affairs Described F 1 1/C4
Phalangist Attack in Lebanon Seen as Diversionary F 3 1/C6
Assassination of PLO Official in Kuwait Reported F 3 1/C6
USSR, PDRY Discuss Military Activities in India Ocean F 3 1/C6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Anticommunism in Africa Used To Disguise Colonialist Acts H 1 1/C7
[Korionov in PRAVDA 12 Jun]
Brussels Meet Will Tighten Noose of Zaire's Problems H 4 1/C10
ANC Leaders Speak on Anniversary of Soweto Events H 5 1/C11
Struggle Against Apartheid H 5 1/C11
100,000 Political Prisoners [Raikerus] H 5 1/C11
Additional Report on Mengistu Remarks on Eritrea, PRC H 6 1/C12

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Legislator Wants Indonesian Political Prisoners Released K 1 1/C13
Opening of ASEAN Conference in Thailand Reported K 1 1/C13
Yuriy Kuznetsov Named New USSR Ambassador to Thailand [MATICHON] K 1 1/C13
Moscow Meeting Celebrates Philippines' Independence K 1 1/C13

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan-USSR Association Chairman Akagi Interviewed M 1 1/C14
Lavrov Commentary on Wei Kuo-ching Report M 4 1/D3
PRC Agreement To Resume Treaty Talks With Japan Noted M 5 1/D4
Increase in Japan's Military Research Funds Planned M 5 1/D4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Paper on 'Russification' Through Nationalities Policy R 1 1/D5
[Tadevosyan in SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 8 Jun]
Supreme Court Continues Plenum on Right of Defense R 2 1/D6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Increase in Minmum Pay for Workers Planned S 1 1/D7

Kalinin Party Organs Hit for Lack of Economic Persistence S 1 1/D7
[Ivanov, Yegorov in PRAVDA 10 Jun]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Ukrainian CP CC Discusses Harvest Shortcomings T 1 1/D9
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 15 Jun T 1 1/D9
Romanov Attends Leningrad Seminar on Fodder Production T 1 1/D9
Grishin Attends Conference on Fruit, Vegetable Supplies T 2 1/D10

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soyuz-29 Launched; Expected To Dock With Salyut-6 U 1 1/D11
Spacecraft Completes Nine Orbits U 1 1/D11
Nuclear Icebreaker Sibir Leads Freighter to Chukchi Sea U 1 1/D11
[PRAVDA 14 Jun]
Briefs: Nonmagnetic Schooner U 1 1/D11

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54

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HEAD OF CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION ADDRESSES MBFR PLENUM

LD151758Y Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

["A Constructive Approach Is Needed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, June 15 TASS--The 173rd plenary meeting of the parties to the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe was held at Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. The head of the Czechoslovak delegation Emil Keblusek spoke at the meeting. As was stressed at a meeting with journalists by the press attache of the Czechoslovak delegation, E. Keblusek emphasised in his speech that the new proposals of the USSR, Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia provide a practical possibility to immediately get down to elaboration of a concrete agreement on reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe. We are firmly convinced, he said, that these proposals are acceptable for all parties to the negotiations, since they ensure real reciprocity of reductions on the part of all 11 direct parties to the negotiations and do not prejudice the security of any of the parties. The socialist countries' new proposals take into account to a major extent the position of Western countries, including their wishes concerning the question of equal collective "ceilings". Meanwhile, as different from the Western countries' position, the socialist countries' proposals do not give a possibility to any direct party to the negotiations to avoid reduction of the strength of its troops, to restore, or the more so, to exceed the strength of troops as compared with the existing one, Emil Keblusek said. The meaning of the Vienna dialogue is that every [one] of the sovereign states, direct parties to the negotiations, should make its contribution to effective reduction of the troop concentration in the centre of Europe.

The press attache of Czechoslovakia's delegation turned down the assertions of a Western representative who was trying to prove that the socialist countries have a military advantage in the reduction area. The press attache said that an approximate equilibrium of forces is now obtaining in central Europe, the testimony of this being the official data on the strength of the troops, submitted to the negotiations by both sides.

DEFENDING INTERNATIONALISM IS DUTY OF MARXIST-LENINISTS

LD150901Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 78 pp 2-3 LD

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Yegorov article: "The 75th Anniversary of the Second RSDRP Congress. The Revolutionary Experience of the CPSU and Our Time"]

[Text] The modern era is the era of radical social changes. World socialism's positions are continuing to strengthen and expand. The national liberation movement of the peoples has been marked by wonderful victories. Working people's class struggle against the oppression by the monopolies and the exploiter setup in the capitalist countries is increasing. The democratic, anti-imperialist movement as a whole is gaining increasing scope. It is natural that under these conditions the further generalization of world revolutionary experience is of tremendous importance. V.I. Lenin and our party have made an outstanding contribution to this experience. Every congress of our party is a considerable landmark on the path of social progress.

The Second Russian Social Democratic and Workers Party [RSDRP] Congress whose 75th anniversary will be celebrated shortly occupies an important place among these party forums.

I

The Second RSDRP Congress has been called a turning point in the development of the Russian and international workers movement. And rightly so. The process of uniting Russia's Marxist organizations was completed at the congress which was held 30 July through 23 August 1903, and the first proletarian party of the new type--the Bolsheviks' party--was formed on the basis of ideological, political and organizational principles elaborated by V.I. Lenin. Its creation opened a new stage in the Russian and international workers movement. For the first time the proletariat had acquired an organization capable of successfully leading its struggle for social liberation. And leading it under the new historical conditions where one era had been replaced by another--the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions. The creation and strengthening of the Bolshevik party is V.I. Lenin's outstanding service to the Russian and international working class and the working people of all the world.

The Leninist party's entry into the historical arena was marked by the adoption at the Second RSDRP Congress of a genuinely revolutionary program designed to overthrow the autocratic landowner system and then capitalism and to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat. "The necessary condition of this social revolution," our party's first program said, "is the dictatorship of the proletariat--that is, the gaining by the proletariat of political power enabling it to suppress any resistance by the exploiters."

This task was not set in any of the programs of the social democratic parties which existed at the time. On the contrary, Bernsteinism--the petit bourgeois concept of an evolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism adapted to Marxist phraseology--was then becoming widespread in West Europe. The authors of this concept jettisoned everything revolutionary contained in Marxism. The Bernsteinists asserted that class contradictions are mitigated with the development of capitalism, that the working class has no need of revolutionary struggle and that legal actions in the parliamentary arena.

[paragraph continues]

A labor [professionalnyy] movement and economic influence on capital are perfectly sufficient for this class. In short, the opportunists professed the idea of the possible and supposedly peaceful development of capitalism into socialism.

Upholding this deliberately false idea which was treacherous to the working class, the opportunists opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat at the Second RSDRP Congress. They relegated implementation of the demand for dictatorship of the proletariat to the unimaginably distant future when, they said, the working class would be the majority of the country's population. The invalidity of these views was conclusively proved by V.I. Lenin and has been confirmed by all the subsequent development of the revolutionary movement.

All historical experience has demonstrated clearly that the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie is the political essence of the capitalist system. Therefore in the struggle for socialism the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie must first be overthrown and firm power of the proletariat based on the strength of a class organization and on an alliance with the working people's masses must be established.

Attempts have been made recently to cast doubt on this experience and to dissolve the political essence of the transition to socialism in the development of a general democratic movement. The opinion is voiced that the growth of a general democratic movement may result in the overthrow of the political dominance of the bourgeoisie without dictatorship of the proletariat. However, the people who advocate this policy line cannot cite a single instance where the transition to socialism and genuine democracy has been implemented without the proletariat gaining political power.

The state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in one form or another is the state of the transitional period between capitalism and socialism. With the completion of this period and with the complete and final victory of socialism, the development of proletarian statehood and democracy into statehood and democracy of the whole people is also completed. In his speech at the extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Ninth Convocation Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "One consequence of the total triumph of socialist social relations is, as our experience shows, the gradual development of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into the state of the whole people.

As for the question of the correlation between the revolutionary class content and general democratic principles of the struggle of the proletariat, Marxist-Leninists gave a quite definite answer to it. The Second RSDRP Congress provided a perfectly valid rebuttal to the attempts to imbue general democratic principles with an absolute character regardless of the specific correlation of class forces at the particular stage of the revolutionary struggle. They were refuted because any democratic principle should be seen from the viewpoint of the socialist interests of the working class and its party because there is not nor can there be a "pure" democracy, democracy in general.

The practice of revolutionary struggle and the experience of real socialism convincingly demonstrate that the dictatorship of the proletariat is inseparable from the democracy of the working class and all working people and that at a definite stage of historical development it is a form of people's power. However, even today there are people who question this fact. And they do this while speculating on Marxist-Leninist theses on the need to take into account the specific historical conditions of a particular country's development and to formulate forms and methods of struggle for socialism which meet these conditions. [paragraph continues]

On this basis the idea is promoted of solving the task of the working class gaining political power within the framework of capitalist relationships, bourgeois parliamentarism, that is, essentially, the idea of dismissing the very question of a socialist revolution.

Marxist-Leninists have never opposed parliamentary activity, but they have always been aware that, by itself, without revolutionary, mass, organized actions in the political arena and without a decisive struggle for the democratization of the organs of extra-parliamentary power, in which the main levers of the dictatorship of monopoly capital are sometimes concentrated, this activity does not bring the working class and working people one step closer to real power. Communists cannot expect qualitative social shifts in all spheres of social life merely by winning delegates' seats in a bourgeois parliament. Experience has shown that revolution alone is the powerful lever of social renewal and it alone can release the tremendous forces latent among the people.

There is also no doubt that the proletariat can carry out the revolutionary transformation mission allotted it by history only by having at its head a well-organized party, armed with revolutionary teaching and closely united with the masses and bringing together in its ranks fighters of like mind. "The proletariat's only weapon in the struggle for power is organization," V.I. Lenin pointed out (Complete Works Vol 8 p 403). The party's revolutionary program is inseparable from the revolutionary bases of its organization--this is how the Marxist-Leninists posed the question at the Second RSDRP Congress.

As is known, when the congress discussed the draft RSDRP rules a heated argument broke out over the first paragraph about membership of the party. With the help of "economists" and bund members the Menshevik Martov managed to push through his diffuse formula opening the party door to petit bourgeois fellow travelers. But this formulation contradicted the essence of the revolutionary party to such an extent that the Third RSDRP Congress replaced it with a Leninist formulation.

This must be remembered because even today Leninist organizational principles are being attacked by revisionists. In league with the overt ideologists of the bourgeoisie and the champions of anticommunism, they are fighting vehemently both against the very idea of socialist revolution and against the vanguard role of the communist party in it. They have anathematized the principle of democratic centralism and the principles of the ideological and organizational unity of the party and are preaching the Menshevik-Trotskiyist thesis of freedom of factions and groupings, are calling for the general liquidation of communist parties and their replacement with "new associations of people of like mind and fighters" comprising Marxists and non-Marxists, and are fighting for a party without an "official philosophy."

Soviet Communists are vigilantly keeping watch over the teaching of the party and are upholding, in an uncompromising struggle, its Leninist political, ideological and organization bases.

II

Communist ideas, which are meant, according to K. Marx, not only to explain the world but also to change it, ideas to which our party remains unceasingly loyal, permit it to predict the course of social development and to purposefully direct the revolutionary transformation activity of the Soviet people. In the Communist Party they have a militant vanguard, a great, invincible, leading and directing force.

The whole heroic history of the Soviet people, their combat and labor victories and their outstanding accomplishments are inextricably linked to the CPSU's activity. The Leninist party united the working class and all Russian working people, caused them to storm the landowner-capitalist system, led them through three revolutions, inspired them to build a new society, mobilized the Soviet people of victory in the Great Patriotic War and is now confidently leading them to the victory of communism. Our party's multifaceted activity and its aspirations are aimed at doing everything necessary for the good of mankind and on mankind's behalf. It is this supreme humane aim of the party which brings it close to the people and creates a strong and unbreakable link between it and all Soviet people. The Soviet people trust the party and wholly support its domestic and foreign policy.

Then main result of the profound socioeconomic transformations which have been implemented by the Soviet people under CPSU leadership has been the building of the developed socialist society in the USSR. Mature socialism is a law-governed stage in the establishment of the communist formation and is today the highest achievement of social progress.

The CPSU's revolutionary experience absorbed not only the strategy and tactics of the struggle to overthrow the old world, to win political power for the working class in the interests of all the working people and to implement in practice Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland. It absorbed the instructive lessons of the industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture and the implementation of the cultural revolution. In this experience is the science of building socialism, to which the concept, elaborated by the CPSU together with the other fraternal parties, of the developed socialist society is an outstanding new contribution.

Relying on the theory and practice of developed socialism, our party determined a clear, realistic course of actions for the coming years and in the longer historical term, and specified ways of implementing its program aims. This course and these ways found embodiment in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, under whose increasing influence the whole life and activity of Soviet people takes place.

The CPSU is the leading and guiding force of our society, the nucleus of its political system and of all state and public organizations. Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, it determines the general prospects for the development of society and the line of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, and guides the great creative activity of the Soviet people. The experience of the CPSU is the experience of a ruling party, which constitutes its special value.

The tremendous significance of the experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties lies in the fact that it convincingly confirms the existence of basic common features of socialist revolution and of building socialism, whatever the specific conditions in which they are implemented. It is necessary to stress this particularly, because the question of such common features, like the question of real socialism as a whole, has now become the subject of fierce attacks by bourgeois ideologists, social opportunists, rightist and "leftist" revisionists and various kinds of supporters of all possible "national models" of communism.

The experience of our country and the total experience of the development of world socialism indicates the following convincingly. First, the main question of revolution remains, as before, the question of power. Either the power of the working class, entering into an alliance with all the working people; or the power of the bourgeoisie. There is no third possibility. [paragraph continues]

Second, the transition to socialism is only possible on condition that the working class and its allies, having seized real political power, use it to eliminate the socioeconomic domination of capitalist and other exploiters. Third, the victory of socialism is possible if the working class and its vanguard--the communists--are able to inspire and rally the working people's masses in the struggle to build the new society and to transform the economy and all social relationships on socialist principles. Fourth, socialism can become established only if the working people's power can defend the revolution against any attacks by the class enemy.

These are only some of the lessons of the modern development of socialism. They again confirm the great international significance of the experience of October and the profound correctness of V.I. Lenin's conclusion that "...the Russian model shows all countries something, and something very substantial, of their inevitable and not too distant future" (Vol 41 p 4).

The significance of this model, the significance of our party's revolutionary experience, enriched by the experience of the fraternal parties of the socialist community countries, is assuming increasingly great significance as the peoples of new countries embark on the path of socialism.

III

V.I. Lenin built the Bolshevik party as a party of consistent proletarian internationalists, and it raised high the banner of the solidarity of the working class and communists of all countries in the struggle for common goals. The whole activity and experience of our party prove convincingly that proletarian internationalism is one of the main principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The October Revolution itself, implemented under the leadership of the Bolshevik party, was a great international cause--the first breaking of the imperialist chain. It gave powerful revolutionary stimuli to all detachments of the international workers movement and opened up new potentials and prospects for the development of the national liberation struggle. The working class has decisively and irrevocably become the center of all public life in the modern era. The formation of the organized proletarian vanguard--communist parties--has begun on all continents.

Our party's experience naturally played a tremendous role in the development of all streams of the world revolutionary process. Bolshevism, V.I. Lenin pointed out, "gave an idea, theory, program and tactics differing specifically and practically from social chauvinism and social pacifism.... Bolshevism created the ideological and tactical foundations of the Third International which is truly proletarian and communist and takes into account both the gains of the peaceful era and the experience of the ERA OF REVOLUTIONS WHICH HAS NOW BEGUN.... Bolshevism SERVES AS A TACTICAL MODEL FOR ALL" (Vol 37 pp 304, 305).

These ideas and this theory have now been enriched by the experience of socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries and by the experience of the world socialist system--the glorious offspring and great gain of the international working class. The development of the socialist countries, the growth of their might and the increase in the beneficial influence of the international policy pursued by them--this is what the main salient of mankind's social progress now comprises.

In recent years the world community of the socialist countries' fraternal peoples--a new kind of international alliance--has grown stronger. The process of the gradual rapprochement of the socialist countries is now manifesting itself quite definitely as a natural law.

And a great deal depends here, of course, on the policy of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties, on their ability to safeguard unity, to struggle against introversion and national isolation and on their ability to take into account common international tasks and to use aggregate experience.

This experience is of lasting importance for strengthening the positions of the world communist movement--the most progressive and influential political force of our times. The International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties (Moscow 1969), the conference of the Communist Parties of Latin America and Caribbean countries (Havana 1975), the Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties (Berlin 1976) and the forums of communists of other regions have become milestones on the path of further rallying the communist movement and intensifying the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and social progress. They were a brilliant demonstration of the inexhaustible vital force of the international solidarity of communists of all countries.

Our party, forming an integral part of the world communist movement and valuing infinitely its own experience, the experience of real socialism, imposes this on nobody, despite the assertions of bourgeois politicians and ideologists. "The essence of the matter," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, "is, of course, not that patterns are being established which merely have to be copied. The point is that scientifically based guidelines, tested in practice, are being elaborated, which help in finding the correct solutions to complex problems in the concrete conditions of different countries...."

Revolutionary experience is the discovery of the general laws of the development of the revolution and of socialist building, laws which communists must take into account in their struggle. These laws are reflected in the theory of Marxism-Leninism and are convincingly confirmed by revolutionary practice. Practice testifies irrefutably: Departure from Marxism-Leninism, concessions to opportunism, even if they give some temporary advantage, inevitably rebound, in the last analysis, in failure and damage to the party.

Revolutionary experience teaches us to maintain inviolable loyalty to proletarian internationalism. This is particularly important at the modern stage, when proletarian internationalism is being subjected to fierce attacks by opponents of Marxism-Leninism and revisionists, when it is being treated in such a way that little remains of it and when voices are to be heard openly proposing the abandonment of internationalism. Soviet communists reject this line. Soviet communists, the 25th CPSU Congress emphasized, consider the defense of proletarian internationalism the sacred duty of every Marxist-Leninist.

Our party's entire path--rom the Second RSDRP Congress to the present day--is graphic testimony to its inviolable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and a model of its creative use and further development. Armed with revolutionary teaching and revolutionary experience, the CPSU is worthily fulfilling the role of political leader of the working class, all working people and the entire Soviet people. It bears aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, implements its historic mission with honor and struggles indefatigably for the triumph of communist ideals.

CEMA HEADS OF GOVERNMENT TO CONVENE IN BUCHAREST 27 JUN

LD161022Y Moscow Domestic Servide in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On 27 June, in the Romanian capital of Bucharest, the 32d meeting of a session of the CEMA will open. In accordance with an understanding which has been reached, the meeting of the session will take place at the level of heads of governments of the CEMA member countries.

WEST'S SUPPORT OF DISSIDENT DISGUSTING BLACKMAIL ATTEMPT

LD151524Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

["Who Takes Care of Anti-Sovieteers and Why?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 15, TASS--The TASS commentator, Vladimir Nikolayev, writes: The foes of detente try hard to obstruct the development of peaceful cooperation between countries with a differing socio-political order, to sow distrust and hostility between peoples. This is precisely the purpose of the provocative propaganda campaign concerning imaginary "violations of human rights" in the Soviet Union, conducted in the West by reactionary peanut politicians and press organs. [Moscow TASS in English at 1501 GMT on 15 June transmits a service message which deletes word "peanut; TASS Russian version of commentary at 1148 GMT on 15 Jun does not contain word "peanut."] Seeking to incite the public of the Western countries against the Soviet state, they allege that in the USSR "honest people are sentenced without any reason", that Soviet citizens are supposedly persecuted for criticism, for the right to have their own opinion. Resorting to such fabrications, attempts are made to smear our social order, socialist democracy. In doing so, reference is made to Y. Orlov and other renegades who were sentenced in the Soviet Union, allegedly only for "upholding their opinions, the right to criticism".

Such contentions, both general ones concerning socialist democracy, and specific ones--concerning the so-called "dissidents"--do not have anything to do with reality. Soviet people have great possibilities for exercising their political rights, for active participation in state affairs. Freedom of criticism at all levels, extensive, frank and principled discussion of all questions of domestic and foreign policy are a norm of our life, a constitutional right of Soviet citizens that is protected by Soviet laws. But there is a difference of course when it comes to persons conducting subversive activities against the socialist system. Soviet society treats such people, in full conformity with the requirements of our laws, as criminals.

The Soviet people have their ideas of the standards of civicism, their legal consciousness, which took shape in a grim and hard struggle against numerous enemies. For them the supreme social value is socialist society, for the sake of which several generations of Soviet people were devotedly working, fighting, making innumerable sacrifices. And Soviet people regard slander against this society, and even more so, with the help of foreign anti-Soviet centres, as a grave crime against the homeland. That is why Orlov and the like of him have not and cannot have any social support in our country. They do not represent anyone except outside forces, hostile to the Soviet Union. That is why a Soviet court, expressing the legal consciousness and the will of our 260 million people, sentenced Orlov, sentenced him not for his opinions, but for the criminal offences he had committed--subversive anti-Soviet activity, fully proved during the judicial investigation.

For a number of years Orlov was in contact with representatives of foreign states associated with subversive anti-Soviet organisations abroad, and through them transmitted materials containing malicious slander of the Soviet system. He engaged in this criminal activity under the pretext of "monitoring the Soviet Union's fulfilment of the final act of the European conference".

To whip up anti-Soviet propaganda abroad, he circulated, for instance, "reports" that in August 1976 there supposedly was a "strike" in the Riga port and the strikers were "suppressed". For a lengthy period of time the reactionary press in the West readily circulated these "reports".

At the trial it was proved by irrefutable witness testimony that Orlov had circulated deliberate lies because there was no strike at Riga port, and he had simply invented the names of the "suppressed strikers."

Seeking to smear his country and Soviet justice, Orlov handed over for distribution abroad a list he had fabricated of persons allegedly "persecuted for political motives." It was established in court that the people mentioned in the list had been in fact sentenced for theft and malicious hooliganism, for stealing fire arms, for bribery and other criminal offences. More, a number of persons, mentioned in Orlov's list, had not been brought to criminal trial at all.

For anti-Soviet purposes, Orlov alleged that several persons of Jewish nationality "are forcibly detained in the USSR." It was ascertained in court that some of these people had long since left for Israel, while others had not even filed applications for departure.

Orlov did not at all operate without pay. Getting slanderous material from him, the anti-Soviet foreign centres paid substantial sums for these "services."

All these are only separate examples of the criminal activities of a renegade and anti-Sovietist. But what has this to do with "monitoring the USSR's activities to fulfill the Helsinki accords"? Soviet people excellently know that all provisions of the document adopted in Helsinki are being undeviatingly observed by the Soviet Government. They do not need the services of by no means disinterested "controllers" paid from abroad by opponents of detente. If it is at all proper to speak of the final act of the European conference in connection with the trial of Orlov, it should be stressed that that document of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems envisages, along with other provisions, full non-interference in each other's affairs and not the conduct by one state of subversive activities on the territory of another state.

The Western provocative campaign "in defence of human rights in the Soviet Union" is part and parcel of that "psychological warfare," organized, arranged and paid for by the NATO leaders. The real reasons for such a campaign are not at all due to a desire to defend "human rights." They are due to the selfish interests of reactionary militaristic quarters, which, to cover up the arms race and intervention of the Zaire type, to fan other conflicts, must constantly feed and fan various anti-Soviet myths, discredit the policy and intentions of the Soviet Union in any way and on any plea.

The prattling in NATO countries about "defence of human rights," is all the more disgusting because it is precisely in those countries that elementary rights and freedoms of citizens are really flouted and suppressed, in the most flagrant and cynical way, at that. Suffice it to recall in this context the baiting of civil rights champions in the United States, the violence against people of Asian origin in Britain, the "employment bans" in the FRG, and many other facts showing how inhuman, antidemocratic and brutal the capitalist order is.

While throwing their weight behind the criminal Orlov, other anti-Sovietists, striving to help out and whitewash their agents, the imperialist circles are at the same time making attempts to blackmail the Soviet Union, to exert pressure upon it. With this aim in view, they want to link the question of "freedom" of anti-Soviet activity for a group of renegades with the problem of scientific, cultural contacts, economic and political relations of the Western states with our country, threaten to violate these contacts and relations. However, it is absolutely prospectless to stake on such a blackmail. Attempts to exert pressure on the Soviet Union have never brought success to anybody in the past, they are doomed to failure in the future, too.

TRILATERAL COMMISSION MEETING ENDS; SHARP CONTRADICTIONS

LD152216Y Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

["The Crisis Has Not Been Overcome, the Differences Persist"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, June 15 TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: A regular session of the so-called Tripartite [Trilateral] Commission, consisting of representatives of the United States, Western Europe and Japan, has ended here. Its meetings were held in camera, but, judging by press reports and statements made by the session's organisers at a press conference, the discussions concentrated mainly on ways to overcome the economic and monetary financial crisis, gripping the capitalist world.

The commission noted that the lately taken measures to galvanize business activity in the West did not yield the expected results. The report prepared by professors B. Roberts of Britain, G. Lodge of the United States and H. Okanoto of Japan, admits that the state of the economy in the developed capitalist countries is characterised as before by low rates of industrial development, high unemployment and inflation. The authors of the report expressed apprehensions that a further deepening of the crisis is fraught with social upheavals in the Western states.

The report prepared by professors G. Sohill of the United States, G. Maul of the FRG and K. Oshima of Japan, devoted to the energy problem, notes that the "grave problems, linked with overcoming the energy crisis, remain unresolved," and a common energy strategy has not been drawn up. The authors of the report shift the responsibility for this on the United States, which proved unable to draw up a national energy program and continues to increase its dependence on imported petroleum. The share of imported oil increased in the overall energy balance of the United States from 15 to 25 percent in the period from 1974 to 1977. Imported oil covered last year a half of the country's consumption of this type of fuel, whereas petroleum extraction in the United States continues to shrink.

The authors of the report admit that "any global approach to the solution of the energy problem must in the final analysis provide for the participation of the socialist states."

The session again revealed the persisting sharp contradictions between the United States, the West European Common Market and Japan, which are striving to shift the burden of difficulties to each other. Thus, A. Solomon, assistant secretary of the Treasury of the United States, clearly implied that Washington intended to go on exerting pressure on its "partners" in an attempt to increase American export to Western Europe and Japan, with a view to reducing the huge foreign trade deficit of the United States, which last year amounted to 31,400 million dollars.

The representative of Japan, whose economy depends largely on export trade, condemned the attempts of Washington to speculate on the reduction of the exchange rate of American currency, which allows it to raise artificially the competitive power of American goods. The Japanese State Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs N. Ushiba stated that the United States bears the "main responsibility" for keeping up the exchange rate of the dollar. K. Miyazawa, state minister and chief of the Economic Planning Board of Japan, went on record for a reconsideration of the entire complex of commercial and economic relations between the United States, the West European countries and Japan. He noted that the United States "has lost its dominating economic position" in the world.

BALTIC WORKING CONFERENCE IN LENINGRAD ISSUES STATEMENT

LD1607547 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, 15 June--Here is the statement of the 21st working conference, adopted in Leningrad today:

We, the participants in the 21st Working Conference of the countries of the Baltic, Norway and Iceland, who have gathered in Leningrad, rich in its revolutionary traditions, state that, thanks to the consistent peace-loving policy of the socialist countries, the growing activity of the working class and other democratic forces, as well as the realistic stand taken by governments of many countries, the process of relaxation of international tension continues to develop.

The results of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the subsequent Belgrade meeting show appreciably that the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems is becoming the norm for their mutual relations. The full implementation of the points of the final act of the Helsinki conference will guarantee a lasting peace in Europe.

It is evident, however, that the resistance of the opponents of detente has also intensified. Influential forces in the military-industrial circles of the West intend to start a fresh round of the armaments race, which envisages a considerable increase in military spending. U.S. plans for the production of neutron weapons and cruise missiles and their proposed deployment in Europe are particularly unacceptable.

Such a situation obliges us--trade union representatives--to resolutely support the maintenance of peace in the Baltic Sea area and to propose fresh initiatives in the joint struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress.

We support all positive initiatives for the relaxation of international tension and all proposals to halt the arms race, and for a reduction in armed forces and disarmament.

We include among these the address of the Soviet Union to the peoples, parliaments and governments of all the world's countries, the results of the visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the constructive proposals of many countries at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and also the proposal put forward anew by U.K. Kekkonen, president of the Republic to Finland, for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

We support the proposals to cease:

the production of all types of nuclear weapons;

the production and use of all types of mass destruction weapons;

the development of fresh types of conventional armaments of great destructive power;

and an increase in armed forces and a buildup of conventional armaments.

We advocate the speediest convening of a world disarmament conference and support all initiatives to defend mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

Experience of many years, amassed by the workers' and trade union movement, testifies to the fact that arms production and military adventures are always a grave burden on the shoulders of the working people, particularly now as crisis phenomena are becoming ever more perceptible in the capitalist countries.

At the present time the struggle of the working people for their social and economic interests are interwoven ever more closely with the struggle for peace. Therefore, we support the preparing and staging of a world trade union conference on the socio-economic aspects of disarmament.

The vast resources used on armaments could be more sensibly employed to improve the working and living conditions of the working people.

We support an expansion of economic and trade contacts between countries with differing sociopolitical systems, especially in the Baltic Sea area. This serves the cause of peace and detente and the strengthening of peaceful coexistence and preserves and creates jobs for hundreds of thousands of working people in the capitalist countries.

Working conferences continue to confirm that cooperation between trade unions of varying political orientation and international allegiances is possible and necessary. All-round bilateral and multilateral contacts between them have been developed. This is a contribution by the trade unions to the practical implementation of the provisions of the final act of the Helsinki conference.

We shall do everything possible to promote further cooperation between the national trade union centers of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland on issues of interest to them and shall strive for new regional meetings. At the same time we support the idea of holding the third European trade union conference in spring 1979.

We, the participants of the 21st Working Conference, express our full support for and solidarity with all who are opposing exploitation and oppression and acting for peace and democracy.

We condemn most resolutely the fascist regimes in Chile and other Latin American countries and demand the release of all patriots who are imprisoned or missing, and also the guarantee of democratic rights and trade union liberties.

We protest the racial discrimination in southern Africa and resolutely demand a cessation of terror. We expect the United Nations to actively assist in this matter. We reject the imperialist and neocolonialist policy now being pursued in Africa. This is not in the interests of the working people and threatens the cause of peace.

We resolutely oppose a ban on the professions, other violations of the rights of the working people and the activation, in a number of states, of fascist and terrorist activities against democratic forces.

We, the delegates of the 21st Working Conference of Baltic Countries, Norway and Iceland, appeal to the working people and trade unions of our countries to actively support cooperation between trade unions and peace, disarmament and social progress.

The Baltic Sea should be a sea of peace!

Cables Disarmament Conference

LD151730Y Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, June 15, TASS--The delegates and participants of the 21st Workers' Conference from the German Democratic Republic, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Poland, USSR, Finland, FRG and Sweden, held in Leningrad, have addressed a telegram to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, which says:

"The working people are coming out ever more persistently against war, for the discontinuation of the arms race, for the complete and unconditional banning of nuclear weapons. Cessation of the manufacture of atomic and other types of mass annihilation weapons and the use of the thereby released material means for the social and economic development of states meets the vital interests of all the trade union organizations, irrespective of their political orientation."

"It is precisely because we have clearly realized the danger with which the intensification of the arms race and the considerable growth of the means allocated for this purpose are fraught with, that we approve and back the new constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and many other peace-loving states, submitted at the session," the telegram goes on to say.

"We are sincerely troubled by the fact that in the recent period the U.S. Government is complicating the conclusion of an agreement on the reduction of armed forces."

"We expect, the conference participants write, the special session of the United Nations General Assembly to create favourable conditions for ensuring a peaceful future to all mankind, we expect concrete steps to be taken to avert the horrors of an atomic catastrophe and to create real prerequisites for the convocation of a world conference on disarmament."

GENEVA IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING ENDS

LD150856Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--A routine session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency ended here today.

The participants approved the draft program for the activity of the agency for 1979-84, which had been prepared by the IAEA Secretariate. This program envisions the further extension of the activity of the IAEA in giving assistance to various countries in the peaceful use of atomic energy, in the development of international cooperation in such areas as atomic power engineering and its nuclear fuel cycle, radiation security and environmental protection, controlled thermonuclear synthesis, an international system of information on atomic science and technology, the use of radio-active isotopes and radiation in industry, agriculture, medicine and so forth.

The program emphasizes the IAEA activity in conducting checks in accordance with its charter and the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The main task in the near future is to achieve a considerable improvement in the quality of such checks.

The board of governors also examined the progress of the implementation of an agreement on IAEA control in the nonnuclear countries of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). It has already been 18 months since the declaration implementing this agreement was passed, and the IAEA has already assumed formal control in the seven nonnuclear countries of Euratom.

However, the position of certain countries of the community is hampering the establishment of effective agency guarantees. As IAEA circles have noted, Euratom is attempting in every way possible to procrastinate, to considerably weaken agency control over its atomic industry. At the same time, representatives of the community are trying to gain special privileges.

An overwhelming majority of participants in the session severely criticized this position of the member-countries of Euratom. The board of governors unanimously supported the earliest introduction of effective IAEA control, in accordance with its system of guarantees, and adopted a number of measures aimed at attaining this end.

The special meeting of the board of governors approved the draft budget of the agency for 1979.

CHANDRA, PRAVDA EDITOR ADDRESS VIENNA PEACE FORUM

LD152020Y Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 15, TASS--The session of the International Liaison Forum for Peace Forces, which opened here, was addressed by the forum chairman, Romesh Chandra, who expressed hope that the U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament will make important initiatives aimed at ending the arms race. Romesh Chandra spoke for the banning of the neutron bomb and taking concrete steps to stop the production of all nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

The Soviet main delegate, the PRAVDA newspaper chief editor, Victor Afanasyev, speaking at the forum, explained the essence of the Soviet peaceful foreign policy and of the Soviet initiatives to end the arms race wasting billions from national budgets.

At the forum the speakers condemned the decisions of the NATO Council session in Washington, inflating military budgets and building up armaments of the NATO countries.

UN WORLD FOOD COUNCIL MEETING ISSUES DECLARATION

LD152240Y Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Mexico-City, June 15, TASS--The fourth session of the World Food Council of the United Nations ended its work today. The delegations from 36 countries considered the food situation in the world and its prospects, as well as measures to implement the resolutions and recommendations of the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. World Food Conference and the progress of implementation of recommendations of the previous session of the World Food Council in Manila on the program of action to eliminate starvation and malnutrition.

The session passed a Mexico-City Declaration, which centres the attention on questions of increasing food production in developing countries, on the need of carrying out in those countries progressive socio-economic transformations, specifically agrarian reforms.

The developing countries demanded that the developed capitalist states should increase food deliveries, including on the gratituitous basis, and formation of a reserve of cereals for this purpose.

In connection with the current New York U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament, the Mexico-City Declaration stresses that progress in solution of food problems of the developing countries is directly linked with realisation of measures aimed at putting an end to the arms race and strengthening peace and security.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS ON EMBASSY ESPIONAGE REPORT

LD152110Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1512 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

["Harming the Policy of Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York--The article "For Whose Benefit?" published in IZVESTIYA, which cited irrefutable facts relating to spying in the USSR by agents of the American special services has received close attention in the United States. The press admits that there are grounds for the allegations made in the article against M. Peterson, a former member of the staff at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Although the White House and the State Department have refused to comment on the facts cited by IZVESTIYA, the Washington POST stresses that representatives of the administration have confirmed that M. Peterson "was indeed a CIA agent."

The press notes in particular the "unprecedented nature" of the allegations in the Soviet paper, concerning the use of poisons by agents of the U.S. special services. The Washington POST notes that these accusations refute the recent evidence given to the U.S. Congress by Turner, the CIA director, who affirmed that U.S. intelligence had now renounced political murders and was acting "according to the law."

A number of press organs and representatives of the public note that such activity by the U.S. special services, as well as the sanctioning by the CIA and FBI of a provocative row over "Soviet spying", is aimed at worsening Soviet-American relations, and is harming the policy of detente. They stress that the initiative in worsening Soviet-U.S. relations is coming from the United States.

The American journalist Terry Kennon stressed that "the Peterson case, which was the subject of the IZVESTIYA report, is a typical example of secret CIA operations, when embassies and other U.S. institutions abroad are used as bases for espionage, and in this case for murders." Peterson's activities in Moscow, he said, became known at a time when the CIA, the FBI and similar agencies, which have more than once aroused public indignation with their dirty operations, are trying to get Congress to officially legalize such activities. In spite of the fact that these agencies have completely discredited themselves in the eyes of the whole world, they intend to continue their subversive work against the socialist countries and the national liberation movements and to conduct total surveillance of progressive Americans.

T. Kennon noted that the latest exposures of CIA actions against the Soviet Union are proof that the U.S. administration has not renounced its policy, whose aims and methods date back to the "cold war", and that some people in the United States are trying--by various means--to undermine the spirit of detente between the two countries and to hinder the development of fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States.

CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE COVERS SHABA, HORN, HUMAN RIGHTS

LD151644Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1607 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 15 June--U.S. President J. Carter has held a press conference at which he touched on certain international issues. Correspondents drew his attention to a statement by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the republic, that the accusations being leveled against Cuba by the Washington administration about "interference" in the internal affairs of African countries are a "total and absolute" lie, and they asked for any sort of proof to confirm these accusations.

Regardless of this clearly defined Cuban position, the President continued to allege that it was involved in the events in Zaire's Shaba Province. However, he was unable to produce a single fact confirming these groundless fabrications, obviously calculated to cover up the armed intervention of the United States and other NATO countries in Zaire.

In this connection, the New York TIMES notes that the so-called "proof" put forward by the President "is insubstantial" and "does not dispel the skepticism of many senators and members of the House of Representatives."

Referring to the Ethiopian-Somali conflict, the U.S. President distorted the well-known policy of the Soviet Union and Cuba, directed at giving aid to the victim of aggression and securing a peaceful settlement. He also shielded the position of the United States, which continues to support Somalia's expansionist aspirations, as is also eloquently shown by Washington's officially announced intention to send a military mission to Mogadiscio to agree on further supplies of U.S. arms to this country.

It is noteworthy that the President spoke of the prospects of a new flareup in the Horn of Africa. He talked about Eritrea as if it were not a part of Ethiopia but a separate, independent state. On the eve of the visit to the United States of Somali President S. Barre, these utterances can only be regarded as preparations for an increase in supplies of U.S. arms to Somalia and the use of the expansionist aspirations of Mogadiscio to the detriment of the territorial integrity and national independence of Ethiopia.

Dwelling on internal problems, the President once again reaffirmed the unwillingness of his government to concern itself with guaranteeing elementary human rights for Americans. To the question of why the government does not make any effort to release the Wilmington ten, who have become victims of racism and police repression, J. Carter said that the U.S. attorney general has no intention of reexamining this "affair." The President thereby again ignored the demands of the U.S. and international public for the freedom of political prisoners in the United States.

WASHINGTON POST CRITICIZES U.S. AFRICAN POLICY

LD151041Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 11 June TASS--The Washington POST sharply criticizes the U.S. administration's present African policy.

"J. Carter's administration," the newspaper writes, "which came to power with a promise to remove the cold war overtones from U.S. policy in Africa, has in recent months begun to express itself in a totally different spirit and has substantially revised its approach."

"The events in Zaire," the newspaper points out, "should have forced us to seriously reassess our opportunities in Africa, but instead they have aroused the usual verbose criticism of the Soviet Union and Cuba." And this merely "emphasizes our weakness."

The newspaper notes that this new "line" is producing serious objections within the administration itself: "There are a number of high-ranking figures in the government who state that they are very worried by the President's readiness to involve the United States more deeply in African conflicts."

Some congressmen, the newspaper continues, are skeptical about the government's new course and the zeal with which, they are convinced, it is supported by Brzezinski.

The newspaper opposes attempts to stoke a provocative ballyhoo over the "presence" of Soviet and Cuban specialists in a number of African countries.

"The twaddle of Senator D. Moynihan and others in Congress, who are demanding that retaliatory measures be taken against the USSR at totally unsuitable forums such as trade negotiations and the talks on strategic arms limitation," the Washington POST stresses, "are totally unable to withstand criticism."

FULBRIGHT CRITICIZES ADMINISTRATIONS'S 'COLD WAR' ATTITUDE

LD151250Y Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 15 TASS--The TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov, reports: William Fulbright, the well-known American political leader and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, opposed attempts by certain quarters in the United States to revert Soviet-American relations to the "cold war" times.

In a TASS interview, he said that a number or representatives of the present administration, determining the course in American-Soviet relations, unfortunately, were still thinking in "cold war" categories. Such inertness was extremely harmful since the United States was unresponsive to the more flexible policy of the Soviet leadership.

Fulbright said that this could be confirmed by the anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet campaign now unfolding in the United States around the developments in Zaire, which could but harm the development of normal relations between the USSR and the United States.

He emphasized that there could be no doubt that the Soviet Union and the United States should strive for the all-round development of mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres. In this context it was imperative to reach an understanding, as soon as possible, concerning an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. In his capacity as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Fulbright had fully supported the conclusion of the interim agreement between the USSR and the United States on some steps aimed at the limitation of strategic offensive arms. At that time they withstood a serious fight against the foes of detente both inside and outside Congress.

He therefore considered himself entitled to say that the new tendency in the United States foreign policy, emerging of late, was extremely dangerous because it destroyed the foundation built by the many years of effort of both countries for the development of peaceful goodneighborly relations between the USSR and the United States, revived the moods of the worst "cold war" period.

MX, CRUISE MISSILE PROGRAM APPROVED BY DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

LD151710Y Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 15, TASS--To the accompaniment of a noisy anti-Soviet hysterical campaign in the United States, the Pentagon is stepping up plans for the development and deployment of a new generation of strategic arms, which would complicate the curbing of the nuclear arms race.

The U.S. Defence Department accepted recommendations envisaging faster manufacture and deployment of up-to-date, MX mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles. 200 such missiles are to be made and stored in silos in the south-west of the United States.

According to preliminary estimates, implementation of this programme will cost approximately 18,000 million dollars. Quoting officials, the newspapers say that it is likely that the administration before the end of the year will adopt a decision on the beginning of full-scale development of the new system.

Work is in full swing on the programme of making almost 11,000 cruise missiles, the biggest and most expensive programme in the history of the Pentagon. The missiles will cost 20,000 million dollars. The New York TIMES reports that carrier planes and underground launching pads will cost tens of thousands of millions more. Current plans envisage the placing of 1,000 cruise missiles on modified B-52 bombers, which will be commissioned by 1980. About 6,000 missiles are to be deployed on wide-fuselage Boeing-747 and DC-10 Douglas commercial planes. The U.S. nuclear forces, mainly in Western Europe, will get 1,082 cruise missiles, and 650 more will go to submarines and surface ships of the American Navy.

The "guns before butter" policy of the administration is arousing protest by the public that regard it as a real threat to the prosperity of the United States, and its genuine national security. Such a policy undermines the efforts for strategic arms limitation, notes the public center for military information of the United States.

U.S.-CANADIAN FISHING DISPUTE PRODUCES SENATE RESOLUTION

LD152118Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1433 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The United States has fired another "salvo" against Canada in the American-Canadian territorial conflict, which isflaring up. A resolution has been put forward in the Senate demanding the imposition of additional duties on imports of Canadian fish into the United States. Senator W. Hathaway, the author of the resolution, was obliged to admit that the proposed measure contradicts official American assurances of "devotion to the principles of free trade," but he insisted on the erection of this protectionist shield for the sake of "defending" the U.S. fishing industry from "unfair competition" from Canada.

Observers, however, believe that the new anti-Canadian step goes far beyond the "fishing war" which has flared up between Washington and Ottawa, due to arguments over fishing rights in the rich fishing grounds of the North American Continent, and which led to the closure 10 days ago of U.S. and Canadian territorial waters to their fishing vessels. The resolution was put forward on the eve of the U.S.-Canadian talks on defining new maritime borders between the two countries, which are to be resumed on 19 June.

These talks, which have already gone on for more than a year, are intended, according to the Washington POST, to settle Washington's and Ottawa's conflicting claims to broad expanses of the continental shelf, following the introduction 2 years ago by the United States and Canada of 200-mile "economic zones." The passions surrounding this problem have become particularly heated following the appearance of reports of the presence of major oil and gas deposits in the disputed regions.

In the opinion of observers, the introduction of the resolution is intended to serve as an unambiguous warning to Ottawa to show "flexibility" in the resumed haggling and as a forerunner to further limitations to which Washington might resort in the event of Canada's "obstinacy."

PRC COOPERATION WITH IMPERIALISTS CENSURED

LD151705Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] TASS has published material entitled "The Self-Exposure of Peking."

According to a report by AFP, a 10-man Chinese military delegation left Peking for Africa to visit Zaire.

The news agency adds that diplomatic circles believe that during the talks this delegation, led by Chin Hao-tien, deputy chief of general staff, will focus its attention on military supplies to Zaire. Questions connected with military support for the Zairian regime were discussed in Kinshasa in early June during the talks between China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Zaire President Mobutu.

Regarding the travels of Chinese official representatives to Zaire, observers note that the voyages of visitors from Peking became more frequent immediately after the Washington-led NATO military interference in this African country and after the rout of the rebels in Shaba Province.

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the PRC State Council, addressed a telegram to Mobutu, expressing solidarity with him. Regarding this topic, the South African racist radio states that of late China has been supporting almost unconditionally any major Western action in Africa, thus becoming in a way its unofficial ally.

It was not accidental that Hua Kuo-feng voiced his satisfaction with the victory of the Zairian army and armed formations of NATO over the insurgent population of Shaba.

Having approved this neocolonialist action of NATO countries in Zaire, Peking has appeared, for the umpteenth time, as a bloc with the forces of imperialism and reaction. The whole world knows the role of China as inciter in the subversive activities against the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola. Peking has sided with the Somali aggressors who, supported by the United States and reactionary Arab regimes, unleashed a war against Ethiopia. The facts of cooperation and trade deals with the South African and Rhodesian racists have also come to the attention of the world public.

This time, with the events in Zaire as an example, the world has received new confirmation of the open cooperation of Peking with the policy of the NATO imperialist powers in Africa. The Lebanese paper AN-NIDA notes that this shows once again the mendacity of Chinese idle talk about its alleged support of the just struggle of African peoples for freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

SOVIET-CZECH TRADE INCREASES IN VOLUME, SCALE

LD141935Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1022 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Trainloads of agricultural equipment being delivered by the USSR to Czechoslovakia are arriving at the border station of Chop these days. These machines will take part in the harvest for which the fraternal country is preparing.

The external trade between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has increased more than 20-fold in the past 30 years. Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, speaking recently at a ceremonial meeting in Prague devoted to the Soviet party-government delegation visit to the CSSR, satisfactorily noted the rapid development of foreign trade links between the two countries. "A constant flow of millions and millions of tons of freight is crossing our common border", the Soviet leader said.

This mighty flow of deliveries to each other began in 1948, when the trade between the two countries totaled R250 million. Now it is over 5 billion. Czechoslovakia now has 8 percent of the total Soviet external trade.

However, not only the volume of trade has changed. Its structure has also changed radically. Whereas in the first years deliveries were mainly raw and processed materials and food, now the majority of the trade exchange consists of finished products, mostly machines and equipment to the CSSR have more than trebled in the past 8 years.

Soviet aircraft and diesel locomotives, computers and metal-working machine tools, watches, cameras and television sets are well known in Czechoslovakia. Over 250,000 Soviet cars are now running on the roads of Czechoslovakia.

In the Soviet Union, Czechoslovak high-speed electric locomotives, container vessles, metallurgical equipment and heavy-duty trucks are working successfully. The trade exchange between the USSR and CSSR, which is constantly expanding and being improved, reliably serves the interests of the peoples of the two fraternal countries.

POLES WANT BROADER INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD151039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 June TASS--Today the 50th Poznan International Fair opened. Its ceremonial opening was attended by E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and P. Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The Soviet Union is the largest foreign participant in the fair. E. Gierek and P. Jaroszewicz familiarized themselves in detail with the Soviet pavilion. They left an inscription in the honored guests book reading: "The wealth of the exhibit and the selection of items on display taking into account the interests of the trading partners made a great impression on us. Poland is interested in developing broad cooperation with the Soviet national economy. We regard as particularly important the development and expansion of cooperation in all sectors of industry. We thank our friends and wish them successful contacts and the establishment of new, friendly ties."

GIOVANNI LEONE RESIGNS OVER CORRUPTION ACCUSATIONS

LD151858Y Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Rome, June 15, TASS--The President of the Italian Republic Christian Democrat Giovanni Leone resigned today. The resignation was handed to the chairmen of both houses of the Italian Parliament.

The resignation statement was made after the Italian Communist Party and some other parties demanded that Giovanni Leone should give up his post. Articles appeared in the Italian press recently, accusing the president of evading to pay taxes and of being involved in the Lockheed scandal.

According to the constitution, the duties of the president will be temporarily discharged, until a new head of state is elected, by the Chairman of the Senate Amintore Fanfani.

GROMYKO GIVES DINNER FOR DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD151926Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1819 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Bracketed portions taken from Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 15 June]

[Text] Moscow, 15 June--On 15 June in Moscow, talks were held between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and K.B. Andersen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, who is in the USSR on an official visit.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on the state and prospects for development of Soviet-Danish relations. It was noted that the neighborly ties between the USSR and Denmark in recent years have facilitated the further development of fruitful cooperation in various fields, and the desire of both sides to continue the course toward deepening trust and mutual understanding between the two countries was affirmed.

During a discussion of topical international problems, particular attention was attached to questions of strengthening general peace and international detente, first and foremost an end to the arms race and disarmament.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a dinner in honor of the Danish foreign minister.

In welcoming his guest he said: There is satisfaction in the Soviet Union with the development of relations with Denmark. These relations are built on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence and are of a traditionally friendly nature. [preceding paragraph omitted]

We have no doubt that Soviet-Danish relations can, with joint efforts, be raised to an even higher plane. This, in our view, fully meets the interests of both the Soviet and Danish peoples and contributes to the struggle for consolidating peace and the development of cooperation between states with differing socio-political systems.

The very notion of cooperation in the interests of peace demands that the process of detente be continued, and not just continued but, and this is very important, that political detente be augmented by military detente.

But this is possible only through the joint efforts of states. [No matter how influential the forces which are today impeding the progress of disarmament, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko went on, we will continue, together with all those to whom peace is dear, to strive for a solution to this burning problem of the present day.]

At the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union introduced a whole complex of constructive proposals on disarmament, Andrey Gromyko said. And these proposals are receiving high appraisal, a factor with which we express our satisfaction. [We hope that this session will adopt decisions which will give fresh incentive to the talks on specific measures aimed at ending the arms race and disarmament and will prepare conditions for the convening of a world disarmament conference which would accept binding decisions.]

The USSR, he continued, attributes great importance to the successful conclusion of the talks between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic armaments, to the talks on the complete and universal banning of the testing of nuclear weapons and on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We are contributing in every way to their success and to the achievement of practical understanding. But of course, not everything depends on us.

In conclusion, Andrey Gromyko expressed the hope for the further strengthening of cooperation between the USSR and Denmark to the advantage of detente.

In his speech in reply, Andersen said that for both large and small countries the continuation of the policy of detente and the maintenance of peace was a problem of primary importance.

We can state with satisfaction, the minister said, that, on the whole, development is going in the right direction as there is no reasonable alternative to detente. We also understand that the political aspects of detente cannot be separated from its military aspects. Therefore, we attribute great importance to the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic armaments and to the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We also cherish the hope that the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament will give a new impulse toward practical measures in the sphere of disarmament.

Stressing the great importance of the final act of the European conference, K.B. Andersen gave a positive appraisal of the Belgrade meeting, at which all the participant states reaffirmed their will to implement the final act. The minister expressed the hope for the development of cooperation between the countries of the CEMA and EEC.

[The preceding five paragraphs were omitted in radio version, which substitutes the following:

[Danish Foreign Minister Andersen made a speech in reply. Dwelling on bilateral relations, which are of a traditional, neighborly nature, Andersen expressed satisfaction at the constant increase in the volume of Soviet-Danish economic relations and in cultural cooperation between the two sides.

[The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.]

Kosygin Receives Andersen

LD1611000Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Today, in the Kremlin, Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers received Andersen, Danish foreign minister, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the state of neighborly relations between the USSR and Denmark, and noted the mutual striving toward the further strengthening and expansion of fruitful cooperation on a solid and mutually advantageous basis in various fields, in the interests of the Soviet and Danish peoples and of the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

During the discussion of international problems, it was stressed that the Soviet Union and Denmark see as a most important task in current international relations, the consolidation of detente and turning it into a stable and irreversible process, the cessation of the arms race and the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

SWEDISH KING, QUEEN COMPLETE OFFICIAL VISIT, LEAVE USSR

LD151600Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad--King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden, after completing their official visit, left the Soviet Union today. They had been in the Soviet Union since 7 June at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

FINNISH SDP CONGRESS NOTES IMPORTANCE OF TIES WITH USSR

LD151331Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov report: "Finnish Social Democratic Party Congress"]

[Text] Helsinki, 11 June--The congress of Finland's biggest party--the Social Democratic Party [SDP]--which lasted 4 days, has ended here. Its delegates discussed the documents submitted to the congress, including the report delivered by SDP chairman and Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. The congress delegates supported the conclusions he drew in his report.

We must develop Finnish-Soviet cooperation, K. Sorsa said in particular, in the economic and political spheres--primarily in the joint struggle for peace and in the continuation and intensification of the processes of international detente and disarmament. Finland's foreign policy positions have strengthened considerably in recent years. This was recently demonstrated by the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 60th anniversary of Finland's state independence, and the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The SDP fully supports Finland's foreign policy course and its contribution to the cause of detente and disarmament, particularly President U.K. Kekkonen's recent proposals on the transformation of northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. The SDP condemns plans for the production of the neutron bomb and calls on other social democratic parties to reject them.

Documents were compiled and adopted by the congress in the spirit of these conclusions--for instance, the program on foreign policy questions, which notes that the basis of Finland's foreign policy is the continuation of friendly and confidential relations and the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union. The now regular meetings between statesmen and politicians of the two countries are of tremendous significance for the consolidation of neighborliness. The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union, the document points out, has made it possible to make these relations independent of fluctuations in international politics. The SDP intends to continue this course in the future. [paragaraph continues]

It is with special satisfaction, the document says, that the SSDP notes the positive development of relations between the CPSU and the SDP, which is exerting beneficial influence on Soviet-Finnish relations.

The congress elected the new SDP leadership. K. Sorsa was again elected chairman of the party.

FRG SUPPORTS DETENTE, ECONOMIC TIES WITH SOVIET UNION

LD150855Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent N. Polyanov dispatch: "Detente: Myths and Reality"]

[Text] Bonn--On the threshold of the summer vacation period, when the foliage in the parks turns dark green and the thoughts of those who are preparing to leave the stuffy cities turn a shade of light blue, the West Europeans unexpectedly felt the buffets of an icy winter wind from across the Atlantic. Just over a week after the latest forum in Washington of the supreme NATO Council, they are increasingly frequently asking themselves the question: "What, in point of fact, do the NATOites want? To return to the cold war?" And in so doing, they think with alarm about the high-handed Atlantic intervention in Zaire, the latest fit of belligerance by General Haig, commander in chief of NATO armed forces, and the menacing words against the socialist community uttered by the U.S. President at Annapolis....

But, above all, there are the attempts to whip up the arms race and to impose on the partners of the alliance, historically unprecedented spending to repulse a "threat" which does not exist. It is a question of the allocation by the NATO member countries over the next 10-15 years of additional appropriations totaling $80 billion. Many politicians in West European capitals are alarmed. The conflict between NATO's adventurist schemes--whether in Africa or in the weapons business--and the real problems facing Europe and the whole world is already very deep. Worldly commentators shrug their shoulders: Is it really possible that the people across the ocean do not realize that times have changed and that it is futile and dangerous at the end of the seventies to resurrect a strategy which earned Dulles a regrettable notoriety back in the fifties? The Paris newspaper LE MONDE believes, not without reason, that "although a cold war has not, for the moment, broken out," it is time to take resolute pains over the destiny of detente. The time for this has come, above all, because there is a danger that everyone would lose out if they acted too late.

The West Germans are realizing this more and more. They know full well that, as a result of the recent visit to the FRG made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a powerful new impetus has been given to the policy of detente. It is not just a matter of the important accords reached during that visit. It is also a matter of the tremendous influence of the personality of this outstanding Soviet leader on the psychological atmosphere in Europe, the tremendous force of his words addressed to millions of people, and the surge of new hopes for lasting European peace. Hamburg's DER SPIEGEL, a weekly which by no means nurtures any special sympathies for our country, admits that Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, "who, at the moment, is the latest among the main Western politicians to have had talks with Leonid Brezhnev, has every reason for asserting that the course toward detente will be continued further."

It is significant that the positive changes in Europe, caused by the meetings on the Rhine, have alarmed NATO circles. The magazine DER STERN writes that Bonn's partners showed tremendous interest in the reports from the Rhine capital on L.I. Brezhnev's visit, on the progress of the talks and on the documents adopted. They paid particular attention to the determination, confirmed by the Soviet Union, to adhere to the principle of the indivisibility of detente. And so? Exactly a day before the meeting of the Atlantic premiers in Washington, Z. Brezezinski, the President's adviser for national security affairs, tried to poison the good news from Bonn with the venom of mistrust. He assailed the Soviet foreign policy course, declaring that it "is incompatible with the code of detente." And that was during those very days and hours when U.S. Army transport aircraft were delivering a motley host of mercenaires to Shaba Province. Anticommunism truly does tend to cause blindness, and its hards to not even notice when get themselves into a mess....

Despite the attempts of the "hawks" on both sides of the Atlantic to transform detente into a myth by concealing--with talk about detente--both the arms race and the overseas punitive expeditions, Europe and the whole world are increasingly aware of its reality and its value as the most effective means against cold war relapses and for strengthening international cooperation. This was also confirmed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, speaking from the UN rostrum at the end of May.

Detente is not only useful for disarmament but also has a salutary effect on business ties. Over the month that has elapsed since the visit, I have, on several occasions, met with prominent West German industrialists, and almost every one of them has led the conversation to the "summit meeting" and the "economic climate" since this meeting. Here are the words of one of my interlocutors, Volker Roesche, president of the big Essen firm AEG-Kanis:

"A few years ago it was still difficult to imagine that our business relations would develop so favorably. I know this by the example of my own firm: We make compressor stations for the gas pipelines which will deliver Soviet natural gas to Western Europe. This is not just advantageous to both sides; during the cooperation of our engineers and technicians and yours, we will get to know each other better and we will learn from each other. The climate has changed."

The example of AEG-Kanis provides an example of the main highways of economic cooperation under conditions of detente, where, with each passing year, more and more positive experience in economic cooperation is accumulated and where people no longer restrict themselves to buying and selling, but implement joint projects and common undertakings. This, if you like, is a new twist in cooperation.

Now the most farsighted captains of West German industry cannot imagine the future without well organized cooperation with us. The "Eastern markets," which means primarily the Soviet Union, have ceased to be something remote and vague for businessmen in the FRG. They are right at the door of the West German economy. The Soviet Union is not only a trading partner but also a supplier of highly important goods, including machinery. The change in the structure of Soviet-West German business relations is indicative in this sense. It is no coindidence that NACHRICHTEN FUER AUSSENHANDEL magazine writes that, recently, imports from the Soviet Union have been changing in the direction of more finished goods. If you consider that trade with the Soviet partner is growing more rapidly that all the rest of the FRG's foreign trade, this provides considerable grounds for optimism.

Recently Hans Birnbaum, president of the Altsgitter concern--a large firm which is participating in a number of Soviet-West German projects, including the construction of the Oskolskoye electrometallurgical combine--gave an important interview to journalists. He reminded them that the enterprises which he manages provide work for more than 52,000 people. [paragraph continues]

"Orders from the Soviet Union alone," he remarked. "Now constitue 50 percent of all the concern's Eastern contracts and provide employment for many thousands of workers."

Of course, not everything is smooth in West German business relations with our country. A particular representative does not always dare to sign a contract which surpasses in scale anything known to West European economic practice until recently. The West German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Cologne admitted writing these lines: "The Soviet scale requires totally new decisions."

In fact, soon after L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, the chamber's chairman Wolfgang von Amerongen proposed a multifaceted scheme of economic cooperation, in which large firms from not one but a number of Western countries could participate, in addition, to the Soviet Union. As yet Wolfgang von Amerongen's idea has not acquired its final shape; it is being vigorously polished by experts. But its very appearance is remarkable: Indeed, it would not have appeared if businessmen in the West had not been interested in goods marked "made in the USSR," if they had not wanted a further increase in economic cooperation with our country and if the ideas about a new approach to Western economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which were expressed by L.I. Brezhnev and formed the basis of the Soviet-West German 25-year economic accord, had not become the guideline for collaboration between our countries.

The period of somewhat more than a month since the Rhine meeting has been instructive for West European capitals in many respects. It has demonstrated once again that given the intricate dialectics of world development, wherein the specters of the cold war loom out of the past, detente remains the only reasonable and lasting alternative.

Analyzing recent international events, commentators in Bonn conclude that their are "two policies" which the public has to judge. One of them, personified by NATO's adventurism, is incapable of offering Europe and the world any future. The other, which found fresh historical confirmation in the Soviet-West German "summit" dialog, gives the green light to detente. Commonsense says that this is the only light to follow.

IMPERIALISM STEPS UP OFFENSIVE AGAINST REVOLUTIONARY ARABS

LD151323Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Resolute Condemnation"]

[Text] Algiers, 11 June--Seeking to regain its former influence in the Near East, imperialism is stepping up its offensive against the revolutionary forces of the Arab world, N. Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], who is in Algiers, has stated. This has largely become possible because imperialism is carrying out its intrigues with the direct connivance of certain Arab regimes, he stressed. In this connection the DFLP general secretary resolutely condemned the plan to divide the Palestinian territories between Israel, Egypt and Jordan. "This plan, elaborated by the imperialist and Zionist circles," he said, "was to be heard in the Egyptian president's recent proposals. As-Sadat has thus essentially opposed Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. These proposals," N. Hawatimah stressed, "make it appear as if there were no people on these territories capable of determining their own fate and creating a sovereign national state."

'SINISTER ALLIANCE' BETWEEN ISRAEL, SOUTH AFRICA EXPLORED

LD100748Y Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 10, TASS--There is political and ideological affinity between the top rulers of Israel and the Vorster racist government; both regimes ruthlessly oppress the native population and fight the national liberation movement in the Middle East and the south of Africa, PRAVDA writes.

In an article titled "Sinister Alliance" the newspaper says: Emerging from the close intertwining of economic and political interests and active military cooperation between Israel and South Africa is an alliance of the forces of Zionism, racism and imperialism deeply hostile to the interests of the peoples in the African Continent and the Arab world. Tel Aviv supplies South Africa with firearms, planes, missiles, warships, radars and various instruments, the article goes on. Israeli specialists help South Africa with reequipping armoured troops, make available to them the technology of manufacture of armoured plates of a special type, tank engines and infrared optical instruments. Officers of Israeli commandos are teaching South African units in methods of anti-guerrilla warfare and many Israeli mercenaries are serving in the South African Army.

The public is especially alarmed, PRAVDA stresses, by the active cooperation of Zionists and racists in developing atomic weapons. These activities are all the more dangerous since Tel Aviv and Pretoria have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

'FRIGHTENING CIA SHADOW' OVER ISRAELI AFFAIRS DESCRIBED

TA152033Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 15 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Recently the newspaper HA'AREZ expressed great fear about CIA involvement in the work of Israeli research institutes.

It referred to the signing of an agreement between the United States and Israel on conducting joint scientific research. The agreement was signed immediately after the Likud came to power but was kept secret from the Israeli public and was only submitted for ratification by the Knesset a few months ago.

It transpired, however, that this was only a formality. The CIA has been taking advantage of Israeli scientists for a long time, without the agreements being ratified by the Israeli legislators. The knights of the cloak and dagger from across the ocean do not care about Israeli sovereignty nor about the national integrity of its scientists.

HA'AREZ wrote that it would be better for us to say openly that we are working for the CIA. However, neither the CIA boss, Admiral Turner, nor Prime Minister Begin have acceded to this request. As for Begin, there are grounds to assume that he does not know too much about CIA affairs in Israel, even though this activity is not always in line with the Israeli prime minister's personal interests. Thus, journalists have learned that the senior American personality who this spring expressed the opinion that Begin ought to be replaced was none other than one of the leaders of the CIA.

No one doubts the fact that the CIA goes beyond simple requests. Is this not the reason that Begin, as HA'OLAM HAZE points out, is in a state of deep depression? Thus it does not take much to learn that CIA involvement is not limited to taking advantage of scientific research carried out in Israel. Its involvement is much more comprehensive and covers the political, economic and military spheres in Israel. HA'AREZ has written that employees of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, including CIA people, of course, freely visit military areas and units and intervene in the work of the general staff. It was learned, for example, that recent changes in personnel in the general staff and in the commands of various corps, which caused friction and disputes among the generals, are a result of CIA intervention in the most sensitive spot in the national mechanism [manganon hamamlakhti] in Israel--the IDF leadership.

The frightening shadow of the CIA also covers the Israeli economy. It is no secret that the source of inspiration for Simha Ehrlich's infamous economic reform lies in the CIA; among other things, it is aimed at strengthening the position of the financial bourgeoisie in Israel, which is connected with foreign banks, and is weakening the industrial bourgeoisie. One can learn a lot from the fact that a group of industrialists were among those who signed the petition of the Israeli opposition movement called "Peace Now." Many of these capitalists are suffering losses, being forced to partially or completely close their plants because of ambitious CIA involvement in Israeli economic affairs.

But this is not all. Recently, after Washington's decision to sell arms to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, the CIA has been making efforts to neutralize or remove from the arena Israeli Army people and politicians who are expressing dissatisfaction over the two-faced position of the benefactors from across the ocean and over their complex and dangerous game in the Middle East. This is also the reason for the nervousness and apparently unexpected friction in military and political departments.

These are a few aspects of CIA involvement in Israel's internal affairs and in the activities of the government, the general staff and the army. Of course, it is difficult to discover all the traces of the dangerous game being played by the CIA in Israel, but its existence and intentions are felt quite clearly. The CIA looks after the egoistic and extortionist interests of U.S. imperialism which is prepared, for the sake of profits, to carry out dirty adventures covered in blood. And who (?should it use) if not the peoples of the Middle East, who have come to know this from bitter experience. When it has to defend these interests the CIA does not shy away from anything in Israel, or any other country.

The CIA makes a lot of use of various systems such as political and economic pressure, blackmail and even murder. The James Bonds from across the ocean couldn't care less about the tears of the widows and mothers or about the suffering of hungry children. They care nothing about the losses of the industrialists or even about the career of Menahem Begin himself.

PHALANGIST ATTACK IN LEBANON SEEN AS DIVERSIONARY

LD141550Y Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 14. TASS--Supported by armoured cars, some six hundred armed Phalangists belonging to the Kata'eb party, one of the most right-wing parties ib Lebanon, surrounded at dawn yesterday the small town of Indin in the mountains of northern Lebanon and perpetrated a massacre. At least 35 people were killed, among them the son of the former president, Suleyman Franjiyah--Tony Franjiyah--and members of his family. Hundreds of people were wounded. Tony Franjiyah was a member of parliament and in the past was a cabinet minister. This incident resulted in a new flare up of violence in a number of areas of the country and in clashes between various groups of the Christian population, which were in the same camp during the civil war of 1975-76.

Lately the Franjiyah clan kept to a more moderate line and objected to Israel's actual occupation of the south of the country. When withdrawing its troops from southern Lebanon Tel Aviv places the territories occupied by it under control of Phalangists from the Kata'eb party, hoping with their assistance to retain its positions in Lebanon.

A statement published here by the central Political Council of the national patriotic forces says that the attack on Indin by Phalangists from the Kata'eb party was provoked in order to divert the public's attention from the central problem--the struggle to liberate the Lebanese territory--and to aggravate the situation in the country, to push it into the whirlpool of new conflicts.

ASSASSINATION OF PLO OFFICIAL IN KUWAIT REPORTED

LD160712Y Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 15, TASS--According to reports from Kuwait, 'Ali Yasin, director of the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Kuwait, was murdered today by unidentified persons. The assassins have fled.

USSR, PDRY DISCUSS MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD142334Y Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Aden, June 14, TASS--Soviet-South Yemeni consultations on some questions pertaining to ending the arms race and to disarmament, particularly on limiting and eventually reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean, were held here from June 10 to 14. Taking part for the Soviet side was ambassador-at-large L. Mendelevich and the charge d'affairs of the USSR in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen , V. Popov; and for the South Yemeni side the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, [the] secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organisation-the National Front for foreign relations, Salim Salih Muhammad, Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abd 'Ali Abdul Rahman, and other top officials of the Foreign Ministry.

ANTICOMMUNISM IN AFRICA USED TO DISGUISE COLONIALIST ACTS

LD151311Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article: "In the Service of Imperialism"]

[Text] Colonialists, old and new, cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the struggle of the African peoples, with broad political, moral and material support of the socialist countries and progressive forces of the world, has led to the disintegration of colonial empires, as a result of which hundreds of millions of Africans have cast off the colonial yoke. And in the new situation, the Western states and imperialist monopolies are doing everything possible to preserve control over sources of raw materials and profits and, where possible, to retain or regain political domination.

The armed intervention in Zaire by a number of NATO countries shows that, as before, imperialism is not abandoning direct interference in the internal affairs of other countries for the sake of its own mercenary interests. In addition to this, wide use is made of such means as imperialism's favorite method of "divide and rule," of pitting one group of peoples against another group, of kindling national, tribal, religious or other enmity, and the fanning of territorial disputes and border conflicts.

Just recently the use of the bugbear of anticommunism, and above all that variety of anticommunism called anti-Sovietism, has been occupying an increasingly large place in the subversive activity of the imperialists and their assistants in Africa. The dissemination of slanderous fabrications about "Soviet-Cuban interference in the affairs of Africa" has now become perhaps the chief craft of the propaganda organs and special services of the NATO countries.

The initiators of this campaign resort to deliberate lies. Adherence to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other peoples is organically inherent in Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union is not creating military bases in Africa, nor is it yearning for sources of raw materials in any country.

"Peace, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for independence and territorial integrity, equality and mutually advantageous cooperation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, "are all essential elements of detente and lasting peace. Such is our policy in Europe and also in Africa, Asia, Latin America--in all parts of the world. And if anyone thinks it possible to divert the Soviet Union from this course with the aid of slanderous fabrications and threats, he is profoundly mistaken."

The peoples' struggle for freedom and independence is an objective, law-governed pattern of the contemporary epoch. All the same, those who misinform public opinion strive to blame "communists" for what is happening by attempting to discover "Moscow's machinations" now in the wilds of Africa, at other times in the mountains of Afghanistan, and at still other times in the jungles of Southeast Asia.

The development of events in Africa is frightening the imperialists. The mighty wave of the liberation movement has come right up to the last bastions of colonialism and racism in the southern part of the continent. The oppressors feel that their last hour has come in Africa too.

The defenders of the old world, with un uneasiness that cannot be concealed, are keeping an eye on how peoples who are struggling for freedom and social progress are learning important lessons from the practice of political struggle, and the progress of this struggle attests that the most reliable successes in strengthening independence and in building a new life are being achieved by those peoples who are strengthening their friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The events of recent years in Angola and Ethiopia have shown again the vital significance of the people's international solidarity in suppressing attacks by imperialism and its assistants. Hence the dogged attempts by reactionary forces to deprive the peoples of Africa and other continents of the support of their natural friends and reliable allies--the countries of the socialist community.

This subversive role is also fulfilled by anticommunism. The paramount goal of the anticommunist campaign, which is being waged with great acuteness and which is clearly directed from a single center, is to try to drive a wedge between the countries of the socialist community and the forces of the national liberation movement. The events in the African political arena confirm once again that anticommunism has been, and still is, an instrument of the imperialist and reactionary forces in their struggle not only against communists but also against all adherents of independence and progress.

Anticommunism in Africa is used as a political and propaganda disguise for imperialism's colonialist, gendarme-style actions. The armed incursion into Zaire by a number of NATO countries, which is depicted as a "protective" action against "communist penetration," is one more illustration of this, although by no means the only illustration.

It is enough to recall the events of recent years in Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the Republic of Guinea, the People's Republic of the Congo, and the Peoples' Republic of Benin for it to become obvious that, under the pretext of combatting "communism," imperialism is trying to deal blows above all against those countries which have chosen a socialist orientation.

Experience shows that the path of an anticommunist policy contradicts the national interests of young independent states, leads to dangerous concessions to neocolonialism and jeopardizes the gains of national-liberation revolutions. Unfortunately, anticommunist prejudices are also penetrating the milieu of those who once adopted revolutionary-democratic positions. This leads to dangerous consequences.

Politicians who fall under the influence of anticommunism more easily fall prey to the false promises of the imperialists and get caught in the snares set by bourgeois diplomacy. For instance, at the beginning of February this year, the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK cited a characteristic admission by a certain Somali statesman who complained: The United States encouraged Somalia to "engage the Ethiopians." The result of this, as is known, was the bloody conflict in the Horn of Africa.

To the hullabaloo of the "struggle against communism," the Pentagon is laying its hands on territory on which military bases and other strongpoints of aggression are being set up. The Kenyan journal AFRICAN PERSPECTIVES, exposing those who, "from the pedestal of self-satisfied ignorance," make a hue and cry about the "communist threat" which allegedly exists for the countries of the Indian Ocean, wrote: As a result, the NATO countries are consolidating their positions in sea lanes around the southern extremity of Africa, and the United States is busily expanding and modernizing the naval base on the Island of Diego Garcia. "And all this," the journal affirms, "is being done under the pretext of combatting the communist danger."

The anticommunist campaign serves imperialism and its accomplices as a means of disuniting states and peoples, of splitting the ranks of the patriots and of weakening the positions of revolutionary forces. The newspaper Nairobi TIMES rightly points out that the hullabaloo surrounding the "Soviet and Cuban present in Africa" was stirred up for mercenary purposes. Independent African states, the newspaper writes, have the sovereign right to establish cooperation with any country at their discretion. This right fully accords with the principles of the OAU. Exposing the hypocritical nature of the present slander campaign, the newspaper notes that no concern is aroused in the West by the fact that it has its military advisers and mercenaries in a number of African countries, has military bases there at its disposal, and is making deliveries of weapons. The West acted on the side of the South African interventionists and splittists from the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and promoted the unleashing of aggression against Ethiopia by delivering arms to the horn of Africa. It is precisely these actions directed against lawful governments, the Nairobi TIMES states, that should be described as foreign intereference.

Racist regimes which are striving to hold out against the mounting struggle of the black majority of southern Africa are trying to the utmost extent to make use of the anticommunist position of influential Western circles. Vorster, ringleader of the South African racists, is beating the drum of anticommunism hard in an attempt to prove that the main threat to the African peoples is not racism but...the national liberation movements which allegedly "want to establish a Marxist dictatorship throughout Africa." Vorster is echoed by the Salisbury racists who would have us believe that "communists" are striving to..."straddle Africa."

However, from their own political experience, the African peoples are becoming increasingly convinced as to who their real enemies and real friends are. J. Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Congo, said in one of his speeches: "The imperialists are trying to intimidate us with the so-called 'communist threat.' For the oppressed peoples of Africa there is no such threat. The main danger for Africans is imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racism."

In their struggle for peace and security and for national and social liberation, the freedom-loving peoples have encountered another ally of imperialism which also operates in an anti-Soviet manner--Maoism. Frantic anti-Sovietism has brought the Chinese leaders into the camp of the opponents not only of socialism but also of the national liberation movement. Together with imperialist circles, Peking is trying to entice developing countries onto the path of confrontation with the socialist community. In the conflict situations which are arising in the zone of the liberated countries, the Chinese leaders invariably turn up on the side of the reactionary, racist and imperialist forces. The support for the enemies of the People's Republic of Angola, the assistance to Somalia in its war against revolutionary Ethiopia, and the siding with the NATO countries which carried out the intervention in Zaire in graphic evidence of this.

The events in Zaire have shown once again that the fabrications about "Soviet-Cuban interference" in Africa's affairs are nothing more than a smokescreen which conceals the true threat which Africa faces from the policy of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism. The enemies of free African want not only to split the peoples and states of that continent but also to compel Africans to war against Africans. This is graphically evidenced by the plan for the creation of so-called pan-African forces which, relying on NATO's support, would fulfill a policing role in Africa.

The conclusion is obvious: Anticommunism is the poison-tipped weapon of imperialism in its struggle against freedom-loving peoples. Rebuffing anticommunism is an essential condition for the victorious progress of the peoples of Africa and all peoples striving for freedom and social progress.

BRUSSELS MEET WILL TIGHTEN NOOSE OF ZAIRE'S PROBLEMS

LD152009Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1206 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: "Never before has the neocolonialist ensnaring of an African country been done with such blatant frankness as at The Brussels conference on Zaire"--this is how the French paper L' HUMANITE described the results of the meeting of several Western states, which has ended in Brussels, at which the so-called "economic plan for Zaire" was worked out. This is accurate. Reports from Brussels say that as a result of the 2-day conference, held behind closed doors, its participants--eight NATO countries, Japan, Iran, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the Commission for the European Communities--faced the Government of Zaire with a decision, the implementation of which would put the country's economy completely under the control of the West. The imperialist monopolies demanded that Zaire open wide the door to private capital, stop reforms for the "zairization" of the country and abolish state monopolies. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will take over management of the activities of the national bank of Zaire and the country's foreign trade organizations. Foreign specialists and advisers will be appointed to key posts in government institutions.

The results of the Brussels meeting are what one might expect. It is well known that the recent U.S.-French-Belgian intervention in Zaire was aimed at strengthening the current pro-Western regime in Zaire and simplifying the position of the Western monopolies which are robbing the country of incalculable wealth. Now the West wants to obtain the economic dividends of military intervention.

The Brussels conference decided that the country's financial position is "catastrophic." Why? The roots of the crisis lie in the evil neocolonialist system, which has bled this rich country white. The imperialist monopolies, controlling mineral extraction, make huge profits in Zaire without hindrance. By manipulations in the world market they have succeeded in sharply reducing the price of cooper, which is Zaire's chief export. The few crumbs they transfer to the state treasury are spent on maintaining a corrupt administrative apparatus, army and police, with the aid of the unpopular Kinshasa innumerable credits and loans on one-sided conditions, as a result of which Zaire's foreign debt has reached the astronomical total of $3.66 billion. The payments of interest on this debt in 1977 was 20 percent higher than income from exports. Thus arose the vicious circle of problems of Zaire's neocolonialist economy.

The decisions of the Brussels conference and the new one-sided loan of $1 billion will tighten the noose of Zaire's problems still further. This is revealing: According to observers, imperialist circles intend to transplant the "Zairian experience" to other African countries. "The assistance to Zaire ought to set a precedent," says the West German paper KOELNER STADT ANZEIGER, making it quite plain that after creating the pseudo-African gendarme forces, intended for open interference in the internal affairs of African countries, the West intends to decide their economic fate too. This is a course fraught with dangerous possibilities for the African peoples, a course arousing serious concern among the international public.

ANC LEADERS SPEAK ON ANNIVERSARY OF SOWETO EVENTS

Struggle Against Apartheid

LD152208Y Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 15 TASS--The uprising which broke out in Soweto on June 16th 1976, is continuing and the struggle in South Africa will mount until the hateful system of apartheid is liquidated once and for all in our country, a TASS correspondent was told by Steven Dhlamini, member of the national Executive Committee of the African National Congress.

The reasons for the outburst of popular indignation in the black ghetto of Johannesburg are to be sought in the day-to-day realities of the Republic of South Africa, in the inhuman, onerous conditions created for the non-white population. During the two years, which have elapsed after the tragic events in Soweto, nothing has changed in our country. All the sections of the working people are suffering as before from rightlessness and ruthless exploitation.

The young people experience all the hardships of the discriminatory system of education.

The main lesson of Soweto is that as long as the system of racialism and apartheid exists in all its disgusting manifestations, the people of South Africa will not stop their struggle. Neither the repressions of the racialists nor their attempts to establish a system of Bantustanis and to split the united front of fighters for freedom will save this regime from inevitable defeat, it was stressed by the representative of the African National Congress. Doomed to failure also are the manoeuvres of international imperialism, aimed at perpetuating the racialist-colonial regime in South Africa.

The struggle waged by the people of South Africa is becoming more organized and increasingly militant. In this struggle we benefit by the solidarity of all progressive mankind, enjoy the support rendered by the countries of the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union.

100,000 Political Prisoners

LD160717Y Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Raikerus reports: On the second anniversary of the developments in Soweto, the patriots of the Republic of South Africa not only pay due [respect] to the memory of victims of the bloody execution of peaceful African demonstrators, committed by the Pretoria racists on June 16, 1976, but pledge to bring to the victorious end their struggle against the criminal apartheid system. This has been stated here in an interview to the TASS correspondent by Max Moabi, a representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in the People's Republic of Angola.

Many thousand-strong demonstrations of the African majority of the Republic of South Africa against the fascist apartheid system, that began two years ago in Soweto, Johannesburg's suburb with a population of one million, he said, have shown once again the firm determination of our people to put an end once and for all to the inhuman apartheid regime.

Fearing the future, stressed the ANC's representative, the Pretoria rulers are now intensifying a campaign of terror and repressions against our people, and above all against the ANC activists whom they regard as the main danger for the racist regime. The total number of political prisoners in the country have long ago exceeded 100,000.

The ANC's representative pointed to the criminal connivance with the Pretoria's racist-fascist regime on the part of leading Western powers, members of the aggressive NATO bloc--United States, Britain, FRG, France, which in pursuit of military bases and billions of profits continue to be a loyal support to that regime.

But the days of the hateful apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa are numbered, Max Moabi said. The earnest of this is our firm and invariable determination to win, the constant solidarity with the people of the Republic of South Africa on the part of the land of great Lenin, other states of the socialist community and the progressive forces of the whole world.

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON MENGISTU REMARKS ON ERITREA, PRC

LD132052Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] For the 4 years of the revolution the Ethiopian people have scored impressive successes in the struggle for the building of a new society of social justice and are resolute to follow the selected path. This was stated by the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

At the same time internal and external reactionaries, guided by international imperialism, do not give up their attempts to halt the course of revolutionary transformation of the country. For instance in the northern Province of Eritrea counterrevolutionary groups, in alliance with the reactionary Arab regimes, are striving to split national unity and the territorial integrity of the country and in this way to struggle against the Ethiopian revolution.

Being guided by the principled policy of providing equal rights for all the nationalities, the Ethiopian Government from the very first days of the revolution took the course aimed at regional autonomy for Eritrea, for providing genuine equality for all [word indistinct] nationalities. However Eritrean groups, and the countries supporting them which take an alien position in respect to the Ethiopian revolution, viewed peaceful initiatives of the revolutionary Government of Ethiopia as a manifestation of weakness.

China plays an unseemly role in the developments in Ethiopia. It is no secret that the Peking leadership, striving to torpedo national unity and the territorial integrity of the country, renders Ethiopian separatists military, economic and political assistance and support. However the people of Ethiopia are resolute to defend the gains of the national democratic revolution, the national unity of the country and to deliver a crushing blow on the schemings of international imperialism and its puppets.

LEGISLATOR WANTS POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDONESIA RELEASED

LD141900Y Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, June 14, TASS--According to the newspaper PELITA, member of parliament Anwar Nurris called on the Indonesian government to release immediately all political prisoners, pointing out to the fact that the majority of political detainees have been kept in detention for over 12 years now. He condemned the practice of illegal detention. There is no need for inventing pretexts for keeping them in prison, said Anwar Nurris.

According to official statistics, there are about 20 thousand political detainees in Indonesia at the moment. As it is admitted by the authorities, in the majority of cases there are no legal grounds either for trying the detainees, or for keeping them in prisons and concentration camps.

OPENING OF ASEAN CONFERENCE IN THAILAND REPORTED

LD141458Y Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Pattaya, Thailand, June 14, TASS--An annual conference of foreign ministers of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations opened here. Representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines are working out the association's joint strategy at the coming talks with the United States and the Common Market countries on economic matters, [and] are discussing questions of developing their relations with neighbouring countries in Indochina.

YURIY KUZNETSOV NAMED NEW USSR AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND

BK140532Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 14 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The new USSR ambassador to Thailand will reportedly be Yuriy Kuznetsov, 50 years old and currently a deputy chief of a Soviet Foreign Ministry department. He will arrive in Thailand in the next 1-2 months to succeed Boris Ilichev, whose term has expired.

MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATES PHILIPPINES' INDEPENDENCE

LD091835Y Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--A meeting devoted to a national holiday of the Philippines--independence day and the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Philippines--was held today at Moscow's Friendship House. The ambassador of that country in the USSR Luis Moreno Salsedo noted the successful development of relations between the two countries.

JAPAN-USSR ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN AKAGI INTERVIEWED

OW1411517 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Interview with Munemori Akagi, chairman of the Soviet-Japan Friendship Association, by [Dorin] chief of Moscow Radio's Japanese language section, at Radio Moscow Studios--recorded; date of interview not given; both interviewer and interviewee speak in Japanese]

[Excerpts] [Question] In brief, in your speech at the national conference of the USSR-Japan Society on its 20th anniversary, you said that Japan-Soviet friendship is not only important for the peoples of the two countries, but also essential for peace in Asia. Would you elaborate on this?

[Answer] As you know, detente has become a global issue. Japan and the USSR have different social systems, and therefore friendship between them requires mutual understanding between the two countries and the two peoples. With this in mind, we are promoting our friendship activities. Should the two nations take their relations in a wrong direction instead of deepening their mutual understanding, it would endanger world peace. The way I see it, Japan-USSR relations affect all countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, including China, the Southeast Asian nations and even the United States. Should the friendly relations between the two nations be disrupted and should an unfortunate incident arise, it would lead to a disturbance involving all Asian nations and harm the peace in Asia as a result. Therefore, it is important for Japan and the Soviet Union to strengthen their friendly ties for world peace as well. Based on this view, I said in my speech that both for world peace and for peace in Asia, Japan and the USSR must promote the friendly relations between them.

[Question] Speaking of USSR-Japan relations, the draft treaty on goodneighborliness and cooperation which the Soviet government recently proposed to Japan has become a major issue. What is your view of the draft?

[Answer] I feel that it is in the interests of friendly relations between the two nations and necessary and important to study the draft in depth. However, the public view that is gaining considerable strength in Japan today is that the conclusion of a Japan-USSR peace treaty, not a cooperation treaty as proposed, should come first; that the peace treaty with the USSR should be concluded after the conclusion of the Japan-PRC peace and amity treaty which is now under study, and that Japan should not enter into peace treaty negotiations with the USSR unless the USSR first declares its readiness to and promises to return the four Northern Islands to Japan. [words indistinct] my view is different. The Soviet-proposed goodneighborliness and cooperation treaty is meant to be an interim treaty to cover relations until the peace treaty is concluded. I believe that unless both sides proceed from a position of goodneighborliness and friendship, there simply can be no discussions on various pending issues between them. On the basis of the goodneighborliness and cooperation treaty, the two nations should discuss various pending problems from World War II and the postwar days and try to (?bridge the gap). I believe this to be the correct course for us to follow. The Soviet-proposed treaty is meant to be an interim one. When I met with Premier Kosygin recently, he told me the same thing. [words indistinct] I feel that it is disrespectful to insist that the Soviet proposal is not worth studying unless the return of the Northern Islands is guaranteed.

[Question] The contents of the Soviet-proposed treaty conform to the spirit of the UN Charter and are similar to those contained in the basic treaties and agreements the USSR has concluded with France and the United States. The treaty contains nothing unfavorable to Japan. It is the position of our government that the two countries should begin negotiations first. You have been thinking about the future of Japan-USSR relations and doing many good things on their behalf. According to Soviet public opinion in its present form, the projected peace and amity treaty between Japan and China will become an obstacle to USSR-Japan relations. Naturally, it is a good thing that Japan and China have friendly relations as neighbors, but the projected Japan-China treaty contains articles which Soviet public opinion feels are directed against the USSR. What is your view on this point, Mr Chairman?

[Answer] My position regarding the Japan-China treaty is that inasmuch as it is a treaty between Japan and China, there is no need to include clauses that could be considered directed against or could affect a third country.

(?It is proposed that) such a clause be incorporated into the peace treaty, but in my opinion it is (?improper) to direct the treaty against a third country inasmuch as a treaty is a covenant between two countries. Any treaty having such a clause is in itself a provocation toward that particular third country. Therefore, that clause should not be incorporated into the treaty. It may be permissible to state opposition, for instance, to imperialism or [words indistinct] in the preamble to the treaty or in the form of a declaration since such opposition is a matter of global principle. However, if the main body of the treaty were to include a clause stipulating that the signatories are opposed to hegemonism, even with the proviso that this clause is not directed against any third country, the treaty would assume the nature of a covenant binding the signatories to issue a joint statement or take joint action against hegemonism in the event a hegemonic act takes place somewhere. In my opinion, such a covenant would not be in the interests of Japan, nor would it be (?the proper thing to do) to that third country. [passage indistinct]

[Question] That is correct. Moreover, judging from the public statements by leading Chinese officials, the Soviet Union is meant by that "third country". Do you agree?

[Answer] The present treaty negotiators have not singled out the Soviet Union as the third country, but it is the (?official) or established view that imperialism is meant by hegemonism, that the Soviet Union is the social imperialist and that the United States is an imperialist or ordinary capitalist persuasion. [words indistinct] Accordingly, if the United States is (?ruled out), the only possible inference or interpretation one can arrive at is that the Soviet Union is meant by the "third country." If China wants to tell the Soviet Union that it is opposed to hegemonism, it does not need to include an antihegemony clause in a treaty with Japan. It had better include such a clause in its treaty with the Soviet Union.

As for Sino-Soviet relations, the China-USSR treaty of alliance is due to expire some time, and China says it will not extend the treaty when it does expire. While not abrogating this treaty, China is insisting on including an antihegemony clause against the Soviet Union in the proposed Japan-China treaty. This is incongruous. Therefore, in my opinion, Japan should take the position that such a clause should not be incorporated into the treaty.

[Question] In brief, China is trying to impose its terms on Japan, isn't it?

[Answer] That's right. When it comes to signing a treaty, it should be acceptable to both sides. Japan is apprehensive about signing a treaty containing that controversial clause. Nevertheless, China is insisting on including it despite this apprehension. This is tantamount to coercion on the part of China, and we feel that Japan's independence and sovereignty are being (?neglected).

[Question] As for the Senkaku issue, it is an issue exclusively between Japan and China. If I may comment on it, China took a similary high-handed attitude toward the Senkaku issue.

[Answer] I agree with you. [passage indistinct]

[Question] The Chinese side said that the Senkaku incident was an accident, but I believe that few people in Japan and the Soviet Union believe it. What do you think?

[Answer] You are right. People in Japan do not believe that the Senkaku issue has been settled with the mere explanation that it was accidental.

[Question] [passage indistinct] The Japan-Soviet Friendship Association has made energetic efforts to promote Japan-Soviet relations such as cultural, economic and other exchanges between the two countries. Would you tell our Japanese listeners about these efforts?

[Answer] As I pointed out earlier, I believe that friendship between the Soviet Union and Japan is essential for [words indistinct], Asia and (?the world) as well as for Japan. For this friendship, the two countries need to understand each other. As I have just pointed out, to promote mutual understanding it is necessary to conduct cultural, economic and personnel exchanges. Japan-Soviet friendship must be based on mutual understanding. For this reason, we signed a cultural agreement with the USSR-Japan Society to promote cultural exchanges, including artistic exchanges. In this connection, it is most important to [words indistinct]. It will be good for Japanese to visit the Soviet Union to understand its customs and mores, the feelings of the people, their art and culture, and for Soviet people to visit Japan to understand its history and the feelings of the Japanese. Therefore, emphasis is placed on personnel exchanges, as we believe that government-to-government contacts or diplomatic activities alone are not enough to promote Japan-USSR relations. 3 years ago we founded a people-to-people program under which [words indistinct] youths, women, and trade union members from all over Japan have visited the Soviet Union on "friendship boats." They have toured the Soviet Union and held meetings with the people at various places. This program is one of our major tasks in promoting Soviet-Japan relations.

[Question] I think the "friendship boat" program is good for Japan-Soviet relations and [words indistinct] people are satisfied. We of the USSR-Japan Society should make further efforts to better accomodate our Japanese friends visiting the Soviet Union on "friendship boats."

LAVROV COMMENTARY ON WEI KUO-CHING REPORT

OW160557Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Lavrov commentary on Wei Kuo-ching report at PRC All-Army Political Work Conference]

[Excerpts] Wei Kuo-ching spoke about educating PLA officers and men in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The pertinent question is: What is the relationship between Mao Tse-tung thought and Marxism-Leninism? As early as the 1960's, Mao Tse-tung and his cohorts adopted their own peculiar ideological and political stand in international affairs and in all fundamental issues concerning the international communist movement. This position had nothing in common with Leninism. The reactionary and [word indistinct] nature of Mao Tse-tung's political concepts, in general, influenced his military concepts. Extensive publicizing of his military concepts, which had nothing in common with Marxist-Leninist theories on war and on the army--i.e. War decides everything and War is the bridge that leads to the future happiness of the people--had a great impact on all facets of the Chinese people's economic and social life. This has brought extreme setbacks to China's economic and social development. Mao Tse-tung's greatly publicized Theory on People's War and his 10 Main Military Principles are entirely different from Marxist-Leninist concepts of modern war strategy and tactics.

While talking glibly about people's war, Peking's propaganda machine advertises the necessity of using both modern conventional weapons and missiles and nuclear weapons to support people's war. Thus Mao Tse-tung's doctrine about "self-reliance" has been discarded. Peking's "scholars" are also clamoring for the signing of a series of contracts with foreign firms so China can purchase modern weapons and technical equipment for strategic uses. Thus Mao Tse-tung's principle of self-reliantly raising military skills is being abandoned and is paid only lip service. PLA officers and men are taught Mao Tse-tung's notorious concepts so as to continue worshiping Mao Tse-tung in the army, and force people to believe in his erroneous policies and that all of the calamities that have been brought to the Chinese people and the army are not the results of his policies.

Wei Kuo-ching's report stresses that the struggle against the "gang of four" must be carried through to the end. It also stresses constantly watching hidden enemies who are awaiting opportunities to launch sabotage. Such talk about the large number of followers of the notorious "gang of four" and about hidden enemies is not new. As early as 18 months ago, when the "gang of four" were arrested, Chinese news media began clamoring for the investigation of all persons involved in and all events connected with the "gang of four." Since then, about 40 percent of the leading persons and political workers in the PLA have been considered as followers of the "gang of four" and have been criticized, [illegible]ed and persecuted. During these 18 months, thousands upon thousands of cadres in PLA units, Ministry of Defense offices and military academies have been slandered. The air force commander, the artillery force commander, several deputy directors of the PLA General Political Department, the commander of the PLA Nanking Military Region, and many other military leaders have been dismissed from their posts.

Wei Kuo-ching called for further efforts to repeatedly investigate army leaders. He said: to do a good job in investigation work it is necessary to successfully carry out the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four". In other words, there will be more factional struggles among the PLA leaders. Peking's news media continue to label these factional struggles as class struggles and the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In a situation in which a bureaucratic military regime becomes more and more consolidated and in which PLA representatives continue to occupy important posts in state and party organs, the position of military cadres is supposed to be very secure. They are supposed to be satisfied and confident of their future. However, this is not the case with the PLA's leading cadres. If the Chinese military leaders are constantly subjected to investigation and never sure what fate awaits them, how can they have secure positions?

Peking's new leadership is correcting and abandoning Mao Tse-tung's principles, but at the same time they are using his methods to do their own work, the purge the Chinese PLA and to slander and insult its leading members. Under such circumstances, Mao Tse-tung's tactic of hating everyone and everything has not been altered at all.

PRC AGREEMENT TO RESUME TREATY TALKS WITH JAPAN NOTED

OW151211Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Text] It was announced in Tokyo today that China had agreed to resume negotiations with Japan on the conclusion of the proposed Japan-PRC peace and amity treaty. China proposed the reopening of the talks in Peking in early July. The negotiations have been suspended because of differences over the wording of an antihegemony clause and the Chinese provocation involving the Senkaku Islands, which the PRC refuses to recognize as Japanese territory.

Observers believe that the PRC decision to reopen the treaty negotiations was promoted by the recent visit to Peking of Presidential Assistant on National Security Affairs Brzezinski. Nevertheless, some members of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party are still opposed to the proposed treaty. The Japanese people are concerned about the anti-Soviet nature of the treaty, which the Peking leadership would not try to conceal. Zenmei Matsumoto, Diet floor leader of the JCP, said that Japan should not permit itself to be caught in China's anti-Soviet diplomacy.

INCREASE IN JAPAN'S MILITARY RESEARCH FUNDS PLANNED

OW141149Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Japan's ruling circles are promoting that country's remilitarization. Japan's Defense Agency has drawn up a plan to expand military research and weapons development projects. According to NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, the plan calls for promoting the construction of radar bases, the development of missiles and an increase in the number of research institutes for the design and manufacture of armaments.

Last year the funds for research in the field of military science amounted to 15.7 billion yen. In the near future they will increase to 100 billion yen. Projects to develop medium-size aircraft, tanks, warships and missiles are actively underway.

PAPER ON 'RUSSIFICATION' THROUGH NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD1514457 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof E. Tadevosyan: "The Unity of the National and International"]

[Excerpt] On the basis of the world community of socialist countries, an unusual process of forming a community of people even wider than the Soviet people is now taking place.

But it would be incorrect to regard the emergence of a new historical community--the Soviet people--in the land of the soviets as proof of the disappearance of classes or the merging of nations. Soviet people are a structurally complex community--a community that only does not exclude but directly assumes the existence and development within itself of narrower social, class and national communities. It is the organic unity and harmonious combination of the general and the particular, the international and the national, with the leading role being assigned to the international and the general. Thus the further consolidation of the Soviet people's unity is inseparable from the growth and improvement of the working class and the rise in its leading role. The flourishing of the national cultures of the USSR peoples takes place in conditions that cannot be separated from the development of the international Soviet culture that is common to all Soviet nations and from the formation of communist society's future unified culture of all mankind.

In light of what has been said, it is clearly incorrect to regard the Soviet people as a "unified Soviet nation." In his report on the draft USSR Constitution at the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said:

"The sociopolitical unity of the Soviet people in no way means the disappearance of national differences. Thanks to the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy in building socialism we have--for the first time in history--successfully resolved the nationalities question. The friendship of the Soviet peoples is indestructible; in the process of communist building rapprochement and a mutual enrichment of spiritual life is steadily taking place between them. But we would be embarking on a dangerous path if we started to artificially force this objective process of rapprochement between nations. V.I. Lenin warned us about this insistently, and we will not depart from his precepts."

It must also be taken into account that in the arsenal of the enemies of communism, who are striving to distort the essence of the present state of the development of national relations in the USSR and the aims of the CPSU's nationalities policy, a big place is alloted to attempts to show that the formation of a new historical community of people in our country is proof of the implementation of a policy of "assimilation," "Russification," "denationalization" and so forth.

Precisely with the aim of presenting socialism as a system allegedly ignoring or even suppressing the interests and aspirations of nations, especially minorities, the concept of the Soviet people as a new historical community is deliberately replaced by the concept of the "Soviet nation," and the concept of the "rapprochement of nations" by that of the "merging of nations."

Thus the artificial and false dilemmas that anticommunists try to pose: either the Soviet people, or nations and nationalities; either Soviet culture, or national culture; either the Russian language as a common language, or national languages; either an all-Soviet, all-nationalities pride, or national self-awareness. [paragraph continues]

Yet the essence of the dialectics of national and international processes under socialism consists precisely in the fact that attentive consideration and the harmonious combination of the national and the international, and of the general and specific interests, are guaranteed.

Further consolidation of social and international unity is a leading law of the Soviet people's development as a new historical community of people in conditions of developed socialism. The policy of the CPSU and Soviet state is aimed at intensifying the social homogeneity of society. The Soviet people thereby set a magnetic example of the successful resolution of the most complex problems of the development of human society and form a prototype of social relations in a future communist society.

SUPREME COURT CONTINUES PLENUM ON RIGHT OF DEFENSE

LD151849Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the USSR Supreme Court is continuing its work in Moscow. It has been discussing the adoption of laws insuring the accused the right to a defense--a right guaranteed by the USSR Constitution.

Those who spoke stressed that the ballyhoo raised by bourgeois propaganda about the alleged lack of legal protection of the accused in Soviet criminal trials is absolutely groundless. Eminent jurists stressed that according to Soviet law, the accused is granted and guaranteed an entire complex of rights to a defense on the charges brought against him during all stages of a criminal trial.

The plenum also discussed the practice of closing cases on disputes regarding the use of living space in residences of housing construction cooperatives.

A commission is now preparing a text for future elucidation on these questions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

INCREASE IN MINIMUM PAY FOR WORKERS PLANNED

LD160200Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Of the R246 billion budget of the USSR this year taxes from the population do not exceed 9 percent. People earning less that R70 per month do not pay any taxes at all. In the current 5-year plan pay will be increased for 31 million workers in nonproductive spheres of the national economy. A routine increase is planned in the minimum pay of workers and employees.

KALININ PARTY ORGANS HIT FOR LACK OF ECONOMIC PERSISTENCE

LD151405Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[Article by P. Ivanov, editor of KALININSKAYA PRAVDA, and A. Yegorov, PRAVDA nonstaff correspondent: "Raising the Effectiveness of Organizational Work: From a Kalinin CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] The city of Kalinin is proud of its frontline men in socialist competition--the entire Volga knows them. Communist L.P. Arsenyeva, a spinner in the cotton textiles combine, finished her individual 5-year plan in March, having processed 237 tons of yarn, of which over 99 percent was of the first quality. M.I. Voronova, press operator at the No 2 construction materials combine, fulfilled the 5-year plan target as early as the eve of the 60th anniversary of October; she worked on two or three presses instead of one, as is the norm for the sector. And in all there are 15 people who have fulfilled the 5-year plan target ahead of schedule in enterprises in the oblast center. They are at enterprises of the textile, machine-building, sewn goods and printing industries. And 5,483 leading production workers and innovators have already fulfilled targets for 3 years of the 5-year plan.

These examples testify to the great potential of the people of Kalinin in the struggle for an uninterrupted growth in production efficiency and work quality in all economic sectors. However, these potentials are not exploited fully everywhere, and many reserves are still untouched. This was above all the topic at a party gorkom plenum held on 8 June. The plenum discussed a CPSU Central Committee resolution on the organizational and political work of the Kalinin Gorkom in fulfilling the tasks set in the well-known letter from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee on launching socialist competition in 1978. It was stressed in the report by G.A. Kulikov, first secretary of the gorkom, and in speeches that the city's gorkom, raykoms and primary party organizations can and must carry out organizational and political work at a higher level. However, as is apparent from the facts, in many instances a lessening of the effectiveness of measures being implemented has been permitted. The interpretation of the letter was not reinforced with either purposeful organizational work or practical measures on making maximum use of reserves at each work place, shop or construction site, on accelerating production growth rates and on achieving high results with the least expenditure--as was rightly indicated by the CPSU Central Committee. In addition--this is particularly disturbing--the appropriate measures were not adopted to overcome weak points and reach the targets planned for the 3 years of the 5-year plan. V.D. Bolshakov, first secretary of the Zavolzhskiy Raykom, N.V. Kulikov, secretary of the excavator plant party committee, and other participants in the plenum said that the party gorkom and raykoms do not show the necessary persistence in implementing one of the main tasks set in the letter: insuring a steady rhythum in fulfilling the targets of the state plan and socialist pledges by all labor collectives from the first days of the year. What did this lead to?

In January-April of the current year every 10th industrial enterprise in the city did not fulfill its plan for production output, and every 5th had a lower total production output than in comparison with last. Many plants and factories are failing to meet plans for coordinated supplies both in product mix and range. One construction directorate in three did not cope with the plan for construction and installation work. Certain party committees and primary party organizations are implementing weak control over fulfillment of 5-year plan targets and are often reconciled to the faulty practice of creating apparent prosperity by means of correcting plans and reducing them. This instance was cited. The leaders of a machine plant (Director G.P. Vinogradov, party Bureau Secretary A.V. Mikhaylov) showed enviable persistence in striving for a correction of the quarterly plan this year. And it was substantially reduced, although in this enterprise new production capacities commissioned as early as 1976 have been poorly assimilated. It was also noted at the plenum that the party gorkom and raykoms, many primary organizations, soviet and trade union organs and economic leaders do not adopt measures necessary to overcome backwardness in increasing labor productivity in the city's enterprises. Sharply critizing shortcomings, V.P. Sbitneva, a lathe operator at the Vagzhanov factory. L.I. Tikhomirova, general director of the industrial knitwear association, and other speakers put forward proposals aimed at improving matters.

The CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum particularly stressed the significance of the fastest possible assimilation of production capacities. In Kalinin this task is being resolved unsatisfactorily. In several enterprises the planned schedules for assimilating capacities are not adhered to and equipment is poorly exploited. In 1976-1977, return on capital in the industry of the oblast center fell by 9.5 percent.

Major shortcomings are permitted in the organization of socialist competition. The efforts of competitors are increasingly poorly directed toward resolving concrete tasks of production development, accelerating technical progress and introducing leading initiatives and the experience of innovators on a broad scale. The proportion of manual work in enterprises is great. Nonetheless the pledges adopted provided for the release of only 220 people in all by means of production mechanization and automation. In many plants, factories and construction sites little attention is devoted to developing competition in individual plans for raising labor productivity. The reasons for the backwardness of individual collectives are seldom analyzed. Communists show insufficient concern for improving the activity of trade union, Komsomol and other mass organizations and pooling their efforts to achieve successes in economic building. As was noted at the plenum, inventors, rationalizers, and scientists from the city's VUZes and scientific research institutes are insufficiently involved in resolving topical questions of the development of production and raising its technical standard. The gorkom, the speakers noted, does not show the necessary purposefulness and persistence in insuring that the party's instructions on increasing production efficiency and work quality are embodied in concrete practical deeds in each labor collective. It is therefore no accident that in many party organizations there is a lack of the necessary consistency and keenness in the struggle against violations of party and state discipline. Several speeches at the plenum expressed the desire for the appropriate ministries and departments to examine proposals by local party organs and give assistance to enterprises and organizations in resolving questions of the development and technical rearmament of production, material and technical security and housing construction. The gorkom plenum adopted the CPSU Central Committee resolution for steady guidance and fulfillment. The plenum resolution indicates concrete measures in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for 1978 and the 5-year plan as a whole and intensifying the struggle to raise production efficiency and the quality of all work.

N.G. Gorytkov, first secretary of the Lalininskiy Obkom, spoke at the plenum.

UKRAINIAN CP CC DISCUSSES HARVEST SHORTCOMINGS

AU151124Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has examined issues involving the state of crops, crop tending and preparations for an organized harvest in 1978. It was noted that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes this year carried out the complex of spring field operations in an organized manner. Grains, sugar beets and other crops have been seeded on areas provided for in the plans and pledges. The state of crops is for the most part good and satisfactory.

At the same time, as the check shows, at some farms shortcomings have occurred in this sphere. In line with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions on additional measures to insure the harvest, the procurement of farm produce and fodder in 1978 and a successful cattle wintering in the 1978-79, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee advised party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the republic's agricultural ministries and departments to take immediate steps to eradicate shortcomings that occur and to insure that the entire complex of crop tending, fodder procurement, harvest preparations, harvest and grain procurement operations is well timed.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 15 JUN

LD160623 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0400 GMT on 15 June reports that the first harvesting units are in operation in Krymskaya Oblast gathering winter barley. In Dagestan, harvesting has begun. Gross grain production is to be brought up to 7 million tons. In Tataria, the first cutting of grasses has begun.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that six union republics are harvesting. In Uzbekistan over 100,000 hectares of grain has been harvested. A good harvest has been obtained in Fergana Valley, where cereals are grown on irrigated land--40 quintals of wheat and barley per hectare. The first thousand tons of grain have reached reception points in Tadzhikistan. Leninabadskaya Oblast is harvesting. The republic's grain area exceeds 250,000 hectares. The grain fields of the Crimea are changing color fast. Barley has ripened. For many years, the grain yield at Slavnaya Sovkhoz in Rasdonenskiy Rayon on has been 30 and more quintals per hectare. In Dagestan grain production this year will reach 500,000 tons. The Don is preparing for the harvest. Organization of competition will be discussed today in Rostov-on-Donu. They plan to harvest at least 8 million (?tons) and sell 4 million tons of grain to the state.

At 1100 GMT the radio joins the Efir-1 hook-up with Aleksandr Ruvinskiy, who begins by noting that latest reports indicate that the hay harvest has spread to Novgorodskaya Oblast, the southern Moscow region, and here and there in West Siberia, mainly in Altayskiy Kray and Omskaya Oblast.

ROMANOV SPEAKS AT LENINGRAD SEMINAR ON FODDER PRODUCTION

LD151624Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Jun LD

[Text] A seminar of city and rayon party committee secretaries in Leningrad City and oblast was devoted to problems of organizational and political work by party committees and to further intensifying fodder production and setting it on an industrial footing. Participants in the seminar were acquainted with the front-ranking experience of several associations. A speech was delivered at the seminar by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskaya Obkom.

GRISHIN ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON FRUIT, VEGETABLE SUPPLIES

LD151333Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of party raykoms and chairmen of rayispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies has been held in the Moscow Gorkom. They discussed problems of providing fruits and vegetables to Moscow. It was noted at the conference that this year it is planned to bring in more than 2.5 million tons of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables to supply the Moscow population--100,000 tons more than last year. Taking part in the work of the conference were Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

SOYUZ-29 LAUNCHED; EXPECTED TO DOCK WITH SALYUT-6

LD152214Y Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 16, TASS--The spaceship Soyuz-29 has been launched at 23 hours 17 minutes, Moscow time, on June 15, 1978 in accordance with the program of exploration of outer space. It is piloted by the crew--Commander of the spaceship Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel Vladimir Kovalenok and Flight-Engineer Aleksandr Ivanchenkov.

The program of the Soyuz-29 flight envisages the docking with the orbital-scientific station Salyut-6 and continued explorations and experiments that began in the period of work of the crews of the Soyuz-26, Soyuz-27, Soyuz-28 spaceships aboard the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz complex. Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexsandr Ivanchenkov feel well. The systems aboard the Soyuz-29 spaceship are functioning normally. The cosmonauts started implementing the flight program.

Spacecraft Completes Nine Orbits

LD160954Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A report just received from the Flight Control Center says that by 0900 GMT Soyuz-29 had completed nine orbits. After the correction made this morning to the flight trajectory, the spaceship's orbit now has an apogee of 314 kiometers, a perigee of 270 kilometers, a period of revolution of 90 minutes, and an inclination of orbit of 51.6 degrees. According to telemetry and to reports by the cosmonauts, all onboard systems of the Soyuz-29 spaceship are functioning normally. Comrades Kovalenok and Ivanchenko are feeling fine.

NUCLEAR ICEBREAKER SIBIR LEADS FREIGHTER TO CHUKCHI SEA

LD161025Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Special correspondent V. Chertkov report from on board nuclear icebreaker Sibir: "Across Five Seas"]

[Excerpt] Chukchi Sea--One stage of the high-latitude voyage has now been completed--the Sibir has led the diesel electric transport Kapitan Myshevskiy to ice-free waters. The run proved the reliability of the navigational and hydrographical support of ships sailing the Northern Route and also the reliability of the nuclear icebreaker itself. The Kapitan Nyshevskiy, with 6,000 tons of freight for construction workers, set course for Magadan. The Sibir will continue its course in the high latitudes, where it is schedule to rendezvous with the polar workers of the drifting station Severnyy Polyus 24.

[Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 June 1978 Morning Edition carries on Page 3 a Bering Strait dispatch from special correspondent V. Shmyganovskiy which reports that, following the rendezvous with Severnyy Polyus 24, the Siber "will set course westward, for Murmansk--through an area that no ship has ever negotiated at this time of year, although it has been the dream of many generations of Russian seafarers."]

BRIEFS

NONMAGNETIC SCHOONER--Leningrad, June 14, TASS--The Soviet scientists who left Leningrad today on board the sailing and motor schooner Zarya intend to carry out a precision magnetic survey in the North Sea. Zarya, the world's only non-magnetic vessel, will stay in the open sea for three months recording magnetic anomalies with the help of the latest quantum and nuclear magnetometers. The data are needed to add information to the navigation charts, to interpret the sea-bed structure and to plot theoretical models to the earth's magnetic field. The present voyage is the 19th in the scientific history of this unique vessel. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD]

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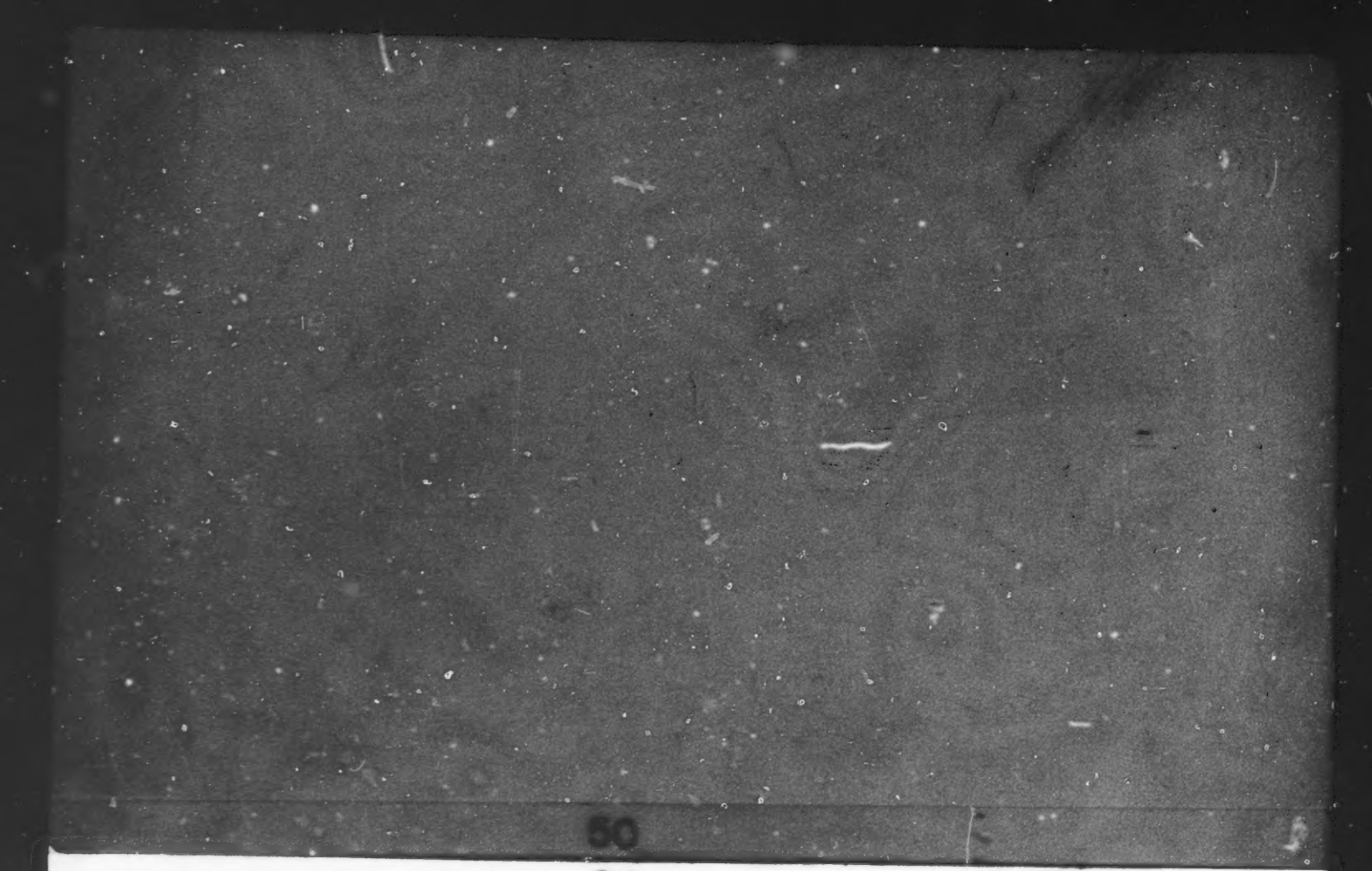
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